Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

VOL. XXVI NO. 70 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

PILES Cured By "HADENSA" Sold everywhere

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BRITAIN SHUTS

Door Against Austrian Refugees

LORD BRABOURNE.

MAHATMA MEETS BENGAL GOVERNOR

Two Hours Of "Friendly And Hearty Conversation": No Statement To Be Issued

TALKS INCONCLUSIVE: ANOTHER INTERVIEW LIKELY

MAHATMA GANDHI.

CALCUTTA, March 22.

WITH THE CONGRESS FLAG FLYING ON THE BONNET OF HIS CAR MAHATMA GANDHI ACCOMPANIED BY MR. MAHADEV DESAI STARTED FROM WOODBURN PARK FOR GOVERNMENT HOUSE JUST AT 2-45 THIS AFTERNOON REACHING THERE IN FIVE MINUTES TIME. ON ARRIVAL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE MAHATMA GANDHI WAS RECEIVED BY AN A.D.C., AND CONDUCTED TO LORD BRABOURNE'S DRAWING ROOM WHERE THE MEETING BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND MAHATMA GANDHI TO DISCUSS THE PROBLEM OF THE RELEASE OF DETENUS COMMENCED AT 3 P.M.

STRICTEST SECRECY IS BEING MAINTAINED AND NO PRESSMEN HAVE BEEN ALLOWED INSIDE THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—A. P.

SARDAR TO ARBITRATE

Sequel To Shipping Rate War In Konkan Coast

(From Our Own Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Tuesday.

Apropos the questions in the Central Assembly regarding the shipping rate war on the West Coast of India and the Government letter to the companies operating on the coasts, I reliably understand that Messrs. the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co. have proposed in their to-day's meeting with Mr. Walchand Hirachand in the chair, the name of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as arbitrator on their behalf, whereas the B. S. N. Company suggests that the Government, i.e., the Commerce Member, should inquire into details as they did in 1935 on an issue of similar rate war between the Conference lines and the small Companies and declare their award, which should be binding on both.

It should be remembered that since 1936 there has been going on a great competition on the Goa Lines between the B. S. N. Company, I. C. N. & T. Company and the Ratnagar Steam N. Company, resulting in heavy loss of revenue to all. The B. S. N. Company had invited the intervention of the Government of India under the 1935 award of Sir Joseph Bhore, the then Commerce Member. The Government immediately took up the question and addressed to all concerned to settle the question by arbitration.

Nine Labour And Socialist Leaders Jailed

Echo Of 'Political Prisoners' Day' Demonstrations At Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, March 22.

Nine Congress Socialist and Labour Leaders were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each, and Rs. 50 to be given as security for good behaviour for one year, under Sections 143, 147 and 506 of the Indian Penal Code, by the City Magistrate to-day.

Mrs. Minakshi Karadkar was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, while three other co-accused got rigorous imprisonment for the same period for the same offence in a separate trial.

They were arrested on February 14 last in connection with the "Political Prisoners' Day", which was observed by the local Radical Organisations.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO PRESSMEN

No Statement To Be Issued On Gandhi-Brabourne Interview

CALCUTTA, March 22.

"I am not too tired" was all that Mahatma Gandhi had to say, when on his return to Woodburn Park late this afternoon he was approached by Pressmen, who put several questions to him on the subject of his interview with the Bengal Governor. The meeting lasted for nearly two hours.

Mr. Mahadev Desai informed Pressmen that no statement will be issued on the Gandhi-Governor interview.—A. P.

FRIENDLY TALK WITH GOVERNOR

Crowds Miss Mahatma's "Darshan"

CALCUTTA, March 22.

On persistent requests by journalists Mr. Mahadev Desai said: "Mahatmaji has no statement to make. All that he can say is that he had a friendly and hearty conversation with the Governor."

When the meeting was going on, a large crowd of people assembled outside the southern gate of the Government House with a view to having "darshan" of Gandhiji when coming out, but to their disappointment and contrary to expectations of the waiting Pressmen, Gandhiji came out by the Eastern Gate, and drove straight to Woodburn Park, almost unnoticed by any one.

The Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, saw the Governor yesterday when, it is believed, he acquainted His Excellency with the trend of the discussion, which he (Sir Nazimuddin) had with Gandhiji for two days.—A.P.

TALKS INCONCLUSIVE

After returning from the Government House, Mahatma Gandhi was engaged in a conversation with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

(Continued On Page 7, Col. 5)

Austrian Refugees

HOARE'S STATEMENT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, March 22.

The plight of the Austrian refugees who were refused admittance into Britain at the ports, was the subject of a statement by the Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons.

He said that while there was doubtless a general desire to maintain the traditional policy of Britain offering an asylum to persons who, for political, racial or religious reasons, had to leave their own country, there were, on the other hand, obvious objections to any policy of indiscriminate admission. The latter policy would aggravate unemployment, housing and other social problems. While it was, therefore, proposed to pursue a policy of offering asylum as far as practicable, it was essential to avoid creating an impression that the door was open to all kinds of immigration. He did not think that any ground existed for altering the Naturalisation Law.

Sir Samuel Hoare added "anyhow, no alteration of the Nationality Law could be made without consultations with the Dominions.

The provisions of the law relating to British Nationality will operate not only in the United Kingdom, but in the Colonies and Dominions, and it is the settled policy that no substantial changes shall be made therein, except in agreement with the Self-Governing Dominions". Sympathetic consideration will be generally given in respect of applications to stay in Britain, beyond the limited period already granted.

TEST FOR ADMISSION

A number of questions followed, to which Sir Samuel Hoare, replying, said that whether a particular individual might practise a profession here was a question for the professional organisations concerned. He emphasised that the Government were prepared to give sympathetic consideration to all individual cases, irrespective of their means, whose work in the world of science, arts, business and industry, might be advantageous to this country.

Mr. Mander asked if special machinery would be set up to help and guide people in regard to their chances of coming in.

Sir Samuel Hoare thought that some further organisation would be necessary, and he undertook to take into account the suggestion made by Mr. Thomas Edmund Harvey to communicate with the Dominions in these cases. He would look into the matter of accepting a guarantee from Britons prepared to offer homes.

The House, subsequently by 210 votes to 142 refused leave to Rt. Hon. J. C. Wedgewood to introduce a Bill going beyond Sir Samuel Hoare's statement in regard to immigration and naturalisation of Austrian refugees.—Reuter.

LUCK FOR ANOTHER BOMBAY MAN

Six Hundred Cash Prizes Drawn

DUBLIN, March 22.

Residual prize of £230 M. J. 42300 Zeitgeist, Beawar Road, Ajmer, Rajputana.

Six hundred cash prizes of £100 being drawn to-day:—

M. W. 51032 M. A. Kali, 22, Shroff Lane, Calcutta.

M. D. 71839 Tun Tin, B.I.S.N. Company, Rangoon.

L. H. 27135 Jaganath, C/o Mukerjee Company, Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

M. Q. 35606 Subbusamy, Anaikatti Maiden, Cantonment, Trichinopoli.

M. J. 38931 Shwe Pyaing Tangase, Sr. Hendzada, Burma.

L. N. 26483 Machinery, Mission Row, Calcutta.

L. H. 73058 Solitude, Mangaldas Road, Bombay.

P. C. 72267 Paree, 6, Church Buildings, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

M. D. 71839 Tun Tin, C/o Mukerjee Company, Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

M. Q. 35606 Subbusamy, Anaikatti Maiden, Cantonment, Trichinopoli.

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L. H. 73058 Solitude, Mangaldas Road, Bombay.

P. C. 72267 Paree, 6, Church Lane, Calcutta.

QUOTAS FOR PROVINCES

Bombay To Get 25 Lakhs Of Income-Tax During Current Year

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The following Communique has been issued:—

On the basis of the latest estimates available the Central Government is able to provisionally [illegible] in respect of Income-Tax during the current financial year are as follows:—

Madras Rs. 18,75,000; Bombay Rs. 25,00,000; Bengal Rs. 25,00,000; United Provinces Rs. 18,75,000; Punjab Rs. 10,00,000; Bihar Rs. 12,50,000; Central Provinces Rs. 6,25,000; Assam Rs. 2,50,000; N.-W. F. P. Rs. 1,25,000; Orissa Rs. 2,50,000; and Sind Rs. 2,50,000, making a total of Rs. 1,25,00,000.

Arrangements are being made for these amounts to be credited to provincial Governments before the close of the present financial year. Adjustments will be made in 1938-39 when the amount actually received by the Central Government from Income-Tax and railways becomes accurately known. —A.P.

Port For Orissa?

CUTTACK, March 22.

Replying to a cut motion by Mr. Latifur Rahaman the Premier, the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, said that Government in the Orissa Assembly had keenly felt the necessity of a port for Orissa, and the matter was under consideration.—United Press.

Luck Favours Bombay Again

DUBLIN, March, 22.

The following are further results of the Sweepstake Draw:—

Buckthorn LL 73,323 Mahdur C/o Valabhai Patel, Kothandi post, Jalalpore.

MT 44727 Nanda C/o Churanjilal Sarlar-bazar, Delhi.—Reuter.

£100 prizes:

LC 39,171, Hope, Newbazar, Hatal, Indore City;

NE 86812 Bhudarbat Mathurbai Choksi, Ahmedabad;

PB 71644 Eechanri Pillayar, Pollachi, Coimbatore District;

HM 08863 Udhomal Menghoma, Ratodera District Larkhana, Sind;

LC 46290 ten hopefuls, Ceylon.

KP 44413 Sriram, Old Bardan Street, Bombay.

ZZ 69737 Goodluck G Battery R.H.A. Meerut.

XK 62717 Rama opp. Sessions Court, Ahmedabad.

DV 64097 Tharthana Hita Yam District Upper Burma.

MA 50118 Sastry interpreter of court, Insein, Burma.—Reuter.

Nurie Exposes Dehlavi's Legacy

NO SURRENDER OF BOMBAY GOVT.'S RIGHTS

Vigorous Defence Of Road Development Policy: People's Interests First

The Road Construction Policy of the Government of Bombay was under fire in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Tuesday but the Minister-in-Charge Hon. Mr. Yasin Nurie gave an effective reply and enunciated the policy of the present Government so far as road development was concerned.

HE SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT WERE FULLY AWARE THAT THE CONDITION OF THE ROADS IN THE PRESIDENCY WAS NOT WHAT THEY DESIRED. THEY WERE ANXIOUS TO IMPROVE IT. THEY HAD ADOPTED A SEVEN-YEAR PLAN AND WERE ANXIOUS TO HASTEN AS FAST AS THEY POSSIBLY COULD.

TWO DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

Two schemes of road development were ready. One was to be financed by the Petrol fund and the other by a loan to be raised by the present Government. The total cost of these undertakings was estimated to be 175 lakhs.

Minister's Assurance

THE MINISTER ASSURED THE HOUSE THAT THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WOULD NEVER SURRENDER THEIR RIGHTS AND WOULD ALWAYS SAFEGUARD THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCE.

He ridiculed the suggestion that bullock carts must be taxed, as he said, the owners of these were the most overtaxed. If the motorists wanted really "modernised" roads, then they would have to pay a bit more.

Motorists v. Cartmen

Vigorously supporting the cause of that "under-dog of the public highway—the bullock-cartman," Mr. Nurie snubbed the motorists that Government were fully aware what sort of treatment the motorists were giving the bullock-cartmen. Several members of the House might consider the bullock cart a nuisance, but the Minister added, Government fully realised the important part played by the bullock-cart in the economic development of the villages and the Province, and the bullock-cart would not be taxed.

He added that the roads would be constructed not merely for the use of the motor cars, but also in a manner convenient for the use by such bullock-carts.

HON. MR. M. Y. NURIE.

Proceedings In Detail

Discussion on demands for Grants continued in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Tuesday.

The House had before it a cut motion to the demand of a grant of Rs. 1,13,08,000 under Civil Works, to criticise the Road Construction policy of the Government of Bombay. The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Speaker, was in the Chair.

Mr. G. O. Pike, who moved the cut motion, continuing his speech wanted to know what progress Government had made in the direction of developing Bombay Roads, for which certain provision had been made by the Finance Minister in his last Budget. He wanted to know what progress had been made in the direction of connecting the Bombay-Ahmedabad Road by a bridge over the river Narmada.

He welcomed the Government's new policy of developing and modernising the Bombay Provincial Roads. Favouring immediate improvement of Roads, he said that ninety per cent of those who used these roads were the poorer classes. He suggested several sources of income for the Government for the upkeep of these roads, one of them being a licence fee for bullock carts. He also suggested to Government creation of posts of Special Road Officer for every district.

ROADS IN KANARA

Mr. I. H. Siddiqui supported the cut motion and drew the attention of the Minister-in-Charge to the extremely bad condition of roads in Kanara district.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala supporting the motion wanted that Government should reduce the period of their road programme. He wanted a much shorter period than the 7 year plan that Government had contemplated.

Mr. A. E. Singapuri complained about the roads in the Surat District and wanted Government to immediately undertake the repairs of roads, before the monsoon sets in. The speaker referred to the special consideration shown by the Government in repairing the roads leading up to Haripura where the Congress was held.

Mr. Randher Desai stated that the complaint made by the previous speaker was not true. What the people of Surat District want-

(Continued from page 8 col. 2)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Expert Gold and Silver Refiners and Assayers for the Bombay Bullion Exchange Refining and Assaying Company, Limited, Shroff Bazaar, Bombay, to start a new refinery. Apply with full particulars to the Secretary. (8157)

Applications are invited for an officiating vacancy in the Backward Class Department. A Lady graduate with special training or experience in educational and Social work will be given preference. Though the appointment is officiating in the first instance, there are prospects of confirmation and promotion in due course. Pay according to scales laid down by Government. Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned before 1st April 1938 with copies of testimonials. C. S. Devadhar, Backward Class Officer Bombay Province, Poona. (8195)

68. FLATS TO LET

Available immediately, airy, commodious flat at Master Mansion, Chowpatty, Sea-face, hall, dining, 3 bed-rooms, etc., at reduced rent. Apply first floor. (9975)

To Let—Spacious and most up-to-date flats for offices and residential purposes, as also Bachelors rooms and most up-to-date shops at Cambata Building, Back Bay Reclamation, Opp. Churchgate Station. Apply to the Manager on the premises. (9990)

Available immediately second floor of Dr. Pai building at Sandhurst Road a spacious flat for moderate rent apply ground floor. (9998)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

Available Matunga Khalsa College Road, New Building, Plot 516 A, 3 rooms, Kitchen, modern comforts, ground and first vacant Rent 42; 47: Apply on spot. (9994)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

L. S. G. D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay commence from 19th April 1938, at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Revised fees Rs. 75 for session. Lady students are also admitted to Bombay Centre Apply for prospectus (free) to the Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (8025)

Increase your salary. Hundreds of overseas students are earning good salaries through our postal tuition. We teach Book Keeping. Secretaryship, Journalism, etc., by post throughout the world. Reduced fees to overseas students. Diplomas and Badges awarded. Prospectus free. London School of Commerce, (Dept. B.C. 1), 116, High Holborn, London, W.C.-1.

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Easiest Shorthand. Dutton's 3 day shorthand has only, 6 rules and 29 characters. Practice quickly gives high speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write to-day for first free lesson. The Dutton College. (London), Indian Headquarters. Delhi, 14. (9948)

174. BOOKS

Weak Nerves. An absorbingly interesting book describing a simple home remedy for Weak Nerves, Depression, Insomnia, Morbid Fears, Blushing and kindred nervous disorders sent free to sufferers.—Henry Rivers, (B.C. 1), 40, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C. 1.

151. MEDICAL ADLETS

Prof. Dr. H. S. Gambers, Consulting Sexologist, Pfaff Building, Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, Telephone: 30230, Specialist in Venereal Diseases and Disorders of the Sexual function in Men and Women. (9999)

Rejuvenation Confidential Treatment, safe, guaranteed, permanent cure, get young while there is still time. Plans free. Write Bose Homjee Hall, 88, Mazagaon Road, Bombay. (9989)

303. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted: 1 Stone breaker portable or fixed, 2. Granulator, 3. An Engine 30 to 60 H.P. 4. A Pulverisator. 5. A Sawing Machine. Apply Box 9986, "Bombay Chronicle".

141. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Wanted a partner to invest Rs. 25,000 in the manufacture of Technical Products. Guaranteed profit of 25 per cent. per year. Apply Box No. 9991, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday the 23rd Instant at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

M. I. ROWJEE
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1938.
(8193)

NOTICE.

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS for sculptural work in the new Building of the East India Cotton Association Limited, at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Sheikh Memon Street are invited. For particulars apply to the undersigned on or before the 1st April, 1938.

C. M. PARIKH,
Secretary.

East India Cotton Association, Ltd.
Cotton Exchange Bldg.,
Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 2.
8181.

Public Notices

TRADE MARKS

NOTICE & WARNING

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that RALLI BROTHERS LIMITED are the sole proprietors of the "SERPENT CIRCLE" & "SIGNATURE" Trade Mark a facsimile of which is given below:

TRADE MARK

Ralli Brothers Limited and their predecessors in business Messrs. Ralli Brothers have been exclusively using the said Trade Mark as their "House" mark for many years in connection with Textile and other goods and the said Trade Mark has acquired for their goods a wide reputation in India and elsewhere.

Ralli Brothers Limited will proceed legally, as they may be advised, against anyone infringing their exclusive rights in the said Trade Mark. Persons manufacturing or handling unmarked textile goods in any way are particularly warned against affixing or causing to be affixed thereon any such infringing mark, whether at the request of others, or otherwise.

RALLI BROTHERS LIMITED.

AN APOLOGY.

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS LIMITED. KARACHI

Dear Sirs,

INFRINGEMENT OF YOUR "SERPENT CIRCLE" & "SIGNATURE" TRADE MARK.

With reference to the correspondence carried on by our respective Advocates ending with your Advocate's letter of the 28th January last regarding the infringement by me of your Trade Mark rights, I write to express my deep regret for having stamped some White Mulls with a "Serpent Circle" mark and having imitated your signature. My action in using your "Serpent Circle" mark and in imitating your signature was a flagrant infringement of your Trade Mark rights in the "Serpent Circle" and your signature which are your House Mark and I am deeply sorry for my wrongful action.

I hereby promise that I shall not hereafter infringe your Trade Mark rights in any way and I hope that you will accept this expression of regret on my part as well as my assurance for the future.

I have surrendered you the stamp which was used by me for stamping my goods. I assure you that I have no other stamp with me.

You are at liberty to publish or to utilize the above apology in any way and in any papers you choose.

I have further agreed to pay you your legal costs and other expenses.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd). KISHINDAS HASSANAND KALRA,
Proprietor of the Shop.
Ahmedabad, 14th February, 1938.
8090

NOTICE

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

CONTRACTORS experienced in reinforced concrete and first class building work desirous of tendering for the new Office premises for the National Insurance Co., Ltd., Rangoon, are requested to submit their names and addresses to Messrs PALMER & TURNER, Architects and Civil Engineers, Balthazar's Building, 581, Merchant Street, Rangoon, not later than Monday, March, 28th.
(8186)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

Site for a Petrol Service Station

Plot No. 116-A will be disposed of by Public Auction on 5th April, 1938, at 1 p.m. For particulars apply to the Collector of Bombay.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office,
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1938.
(8193)

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between Mr. P. J. DHANBHOORA and Mr. G. G. LAUD, carrying on business in cotton waste, etc., at Mazagaon under the name, style and firm of Laud Dhanbhoora & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 21st January, 1938.

So far as concerned the said Mr. G. G. Laud has retired from the said firm on that day 21st January, 1938, and business shall be carried on by and belong to the said Mr. P. J. Dhanbhoora.
(10000)

Auction Sales.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 5,000 BUNDLES CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 1253 of 1937 (Chimanram Motilal vs. Jayantilal Chhaganlal and others) Messrs BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY the 28th March 1938 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 120 Apollo Street, Fort:—

5,000 Bundles Corrugated iron sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 27th March, 1938, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Berkley Court, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, complete bungalow furniture such as dining tables, sideboards, chairs, dinner-waggons, Chesterfield and drawing-room suites, H.M.V. Gramophone, Teapoys, show cases, writing tables, ward-robes, cupboards, writing-bureaus, gate-leg folding tables, dressing-tables, chests of drawers, low-cushioned chairs, hat-stands, marble-top tables, book-stands, easy-chairs, peg-stools, rugs, Jacobean and iron bedsteads, with box-mattresses, etc.

The property of Mrs. J. R. Younger.

Catalogues will be published and property on view from Friday.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,175 BALES COTTON (BENGAL ETC.)

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd March, 1938, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at Old Jamshed Mills, vacant ground, opposite the Dawn Mills, Fergusson Road, Parel, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned cotton damaged by fire and or water salved from the fire that lately occurred in the Cotton Godown of the Dawn Mills.

The above will be sold in the different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.,

2nd Glorious Week

The thrilling tale of Frontier valiants fighting for Freedom

BHARAT LAXMI'S SUPER

Khoodai Khidmadgar

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GARIB KI TOPE

Starring:
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Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45
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Daily 5, 8-15, & 10-45 p.m.

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FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS

NEXT SATURDAY
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"MAID OF SALEM"
Starring:
CLAUDETTE COLBERT

From SATURDAY Next

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FIRST MARATHI SOCIAL:

"KUNKU"

Directed by:
V. SHANTARAM.
PRABHAT'S FIRST MARATHI SOCIAL

Starring:
SHANTA APTEY, DATEY, VASANTEE, PRASHRAM.

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You will Dance for Joy—

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Class Picture for Classes and Masses

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Mighty modern drama

"MEETHA ZAHAR"

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SOHRAB MODI
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LADIES' SHOW
All classes nine annas

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Ladies' Show To-day
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HINDI .... "Duniya-na-mane?

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W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

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HER LIFE A MISERY THROUGH BACKACHE

Pain So Bad She Could Scarcely Walk

TWO BOTTLES OF KRUSCHEN PUT HER RIGHT

Three years of horrible suffering and then at last—glorious relief! This woman feels it is her duty to tell other sufferers how she got back her health. Here in her letter she tells her story:—

"I feel it my duty to tell you how, after nearly three years of suffering with neuritis and terrible backache, I have, after taking two bottles of Kruschen Salts, practically cured myself. I have been in hospital, had radiant heat, etc., but nothing touched it until I read about Kruschen Salts, and the benefits derived from them. I can walk at least three miles a day now, and before I could scarcely crawl about the house. To my surprise I have also lost weight. In May last I weighed 11 stone 9 lbs., now I weigh 9 stone 8 lbs Kruschen is really wonderful."—(Mrs.) A. N.

The kidneys are the filters of the human machine. If they become sluggish, impurities accumulate and find their way into the blood-stream. The six salts in Kruschen will coax your kidneys back to healthy, normal action so that they will rid your blood-stream of every particle of poisonous waste matter. As an immediate result you will experience joyous relief from those old dragging pains.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

MR. Y. NURIE PRESENTS CUP TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE CUSTOMS TEAM, THE WINNERS IN THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Manufacturers & Exporters of

Mosquito Smudge
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CENTRAL P. O. BOX No. 48
OSAKA, JAPAN

Around The Courts

Bombay, Tuesday.

Kamruddin Tyyabali, a broker and Commission agent, was arrested last evening by the Excise police on a charge of being in possession of illicit opium.

Sub-Inspector Bashiruddin of the Excise, on the receipt of certain information, raided the rooms of the accused at Sheikh Memon Street last evening. The Excise officer is stated to have recovered a sample of opium from the pockets of the accused whose rooms were then searched and contraband opium of the value of about Rs. 507 was, it is alleged, recovered from a tin box.

The accused was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 900 with one surety, the surety to deposit Rs. 500.

Jewellery Broker On Breach Of Trust Charge

Fakirchand Hirachand, a jewellery broker, was arrested by the police on Saturday last on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,114.

The accused was produced today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that the accused went to Valabhdas Maganlal, also a broker, and took from him 18 diamonds valued at Rs. 1,114 for the purpose of showing them to a customer on the usual bazar approval terms. The accused is alleged to have pledged these diamonds with a Marwari for Rs. 600.

A complaint was lodged with the police and the accused was arrested.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 2,000 with one surety, the surety to deposit Rs. 200.

"Writings On The Wall"

The walls of the kitchen room of H. N. MacDonald, proprietor of a dancing school, were full of writings.

The auther of these scribblings was Francis Kondereddy, the servant of the house. They were written in English, in an artistic fashion, but these were not purposeless scribblings. They were a warning to his master in imperfect English as to what he (the servant) was going to do.

They were literally and figuratively "writings on the wall.' Samples of these writings were photographed by the police and put in as exhibits in two cases in which Francis Kondereddy stands charged with theft of articles as a servant in respect of about Rs. 4,500.

The accused, according to the prosecution, was employed as a servant by the complainant H. N. MacDonald, the proprietor of a dancing school in the Regal Cinema building. He was living at Mahendra Mansions. The complainant left Bombay for Poona a couple of days leaving the keys of his house and the dancing school with the accused.

When he returned he found all the acticles in his house and the dancing school missing. Accused had absconded. A complaint was then lodged with the police.

"Reasons on The Wall"

The accused surrendered himself to the police on February 22, and confessed his guilt. He is said to have explained to the police as to why he had committed the theft and said that the reasons for doing so would be found on the walls of the kitchen rooms.

The police visited the kitchen room, discovered scribblings on the wall and took photographs of them.

One of the letters, the photograph which was produced in court among other things, stated as follows:—

"I am giving you advice not to give trouble to servants. You had been bad to me and you have got the result. Because of your treatment, I have done this (meaning theft) and it will be a good lesson to you. For God's sake, don't give trouble to the servants in future. If you love servants God will help you."

Two charges of theft were preferred against the accused, one for theft of articles from the dancing school and the other from the house

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment in each case the sentences to run concurrently

WORTH RS. 500, BUT SOLD FOR SEVEN ANNAS

One of the witnesses in the case was a Marwari, named Munurpchand Nathumal, to whom the accused is alleged to have sold a diamond ornament valued at Rs. 500 for seven annas.

The Marwari witness later on figured as an accused charged with receiving stolen property. Francis Kondereddy's role also changed at this time. From an accused, he became a prosecution witness.

Francis in his evidence, deposed that he had sold the diamond to the accused for seven annas.

The accused pleaded 'not guilty'.

The Magistrate holding that there was no evidence to correct the accused with having purchased the stolen diamond-ring, acquitted him.

Mr. Pardiwalla defended the accused Manurpchand Nathumal.

The "Chronicle" learns that the matter in which the substitute of a female child in the place of a male child was apprehended in a local maternity hospital a few days ago, has taken a serious turn.

It is stated that the hospital authorities are making investigations, consequent upon the sensational complaint made by the father of the child.

From inquiries made, it is gathered that on Friday last at 12 noon, the wife of a city clerk gave birth to a child in a local hospital. The father of the child and its grandmother came to the hospital and were overjoyed to find it to be a male child. It appears that they also observed a big red scar on the body of the child. After a couple of hours they left the hospital.

Horror was writ large on their faces, it is stated, when the family returned to the hospital in the evening on the same day and saw a female child cooing in the bed.

The matter was subsequently referred to the Esplanade Police who recorded the complaint as a non-cognizable offence. The father of the child, thereafter, was directed to take proper procedure in a court of law.

Mr. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, is arriving at Jhansi on April 1, on a two-day visit. The Local Sabha and the Varnashram are making arrangements for the Mahasabha President's reception.

Dr. Jose Cantillo, newly appointed Argentine Foreign Minister, arrived in London from Paris today. He was entertained at luncheon by the Foreign Secretary. This evening there was a reception in the Argentine Embassy and among the large number of guests were the Prime Minister, and members of the Cabinet.

MR. MANNA SINGH WHO IS TOURING THE WORLD ON CYCLE. HE HAS SO FAR COVERED 3,559 MILES.

GOOD BEGINNING BY BOMBAY GOVT.

Keshwain Opposes Dr. Collaco's Cut Motion In Public Health Demand

Mr. S. N. Keshwain (North Canara) opposing the cut motion of Dr. J. A. Collaco in the Budget demand under the head Public Health of Government on Saturday last said:—

I rise to oppose the cut motion moved by the Hon. the member Dr. collaco for the City of Bombay. In doing so, I do not deny the fact, that insanitary conditions do exist in this Presidency. I have only to suggest that in a country which is neglected for more than 150 years, things cannot be improved in a day.

NEED OF CO-OPERATION

Mention is made of insanitary housing conditions prevailing in the City of Bombay and other places. This problem is a vast one; it can be solved to a certain extent with the co-operation of municipalities and other public bodies concerned.

WATER PROBLEM

Some of the honourable members have referred to the question of inadequacy of water supply in rural areas. We all know that Government provided an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs for this purpose last year. We could not utilize the whole amount owing to the short time at our disposal. We were not ready with suitable and well considered schemes. A portion of the grant is likely, therefore, to lapse. We, however, see that an equal amount is provided in this year's budget. If we go on at this rate for some years, I have no doubt that this problem of water supply will be solved to our satisfaction.

GOOD BEGINNING

There are grievances in each and every district. Making mention of the district of Kanara, from which constituency I come, there are vast problems, which are awaiting solution; for instance the pressure of forest on villages, the insanitary conditions of tanks, and the consequent prevalence of malaria, the menace of wild beasts, and what not. I am glad to say that a good beginning is made by the Government by announcing certain concessions in the matter of forest grievances recently. There are still many difficulties in our way. I have no doubt that Government is paying attention to these matters, and trying to solve them in course of time.

"I have only to suggest that people on all sides should cooperate, so that the pace of progress can be accelerated.

Congress Ministries came in for bitter criticism at a public meeting at Jhansi for not taking effective steps for legalising the Communist Party in India.

The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Labour Union, also demanded the lifting of the ban placed on the Party in the country.—A.P.

JADHAVJI GANDHI AND DHIRAJLAL SHAH

Apply For Higher Class In Jail

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

Jadhavji Gandhi and Dhirajlal Shah, who were sentenced to 6 months' R. I. under the Gambling Act by the High Court, applied to-day before Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court requesting that they be classified as "A" or "B" class prisoners.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji, who appeared for the petitioners stated that their social status and position was such as to justify the court in directing that a better treatment be given to them than the ordinary prisoners.

The Government Pleader pointed out that he had received no notice of this application.

Their lordships observed that it was for the Government to decide in which class the prisoners should be put. The court could only make a recommendation.

Their lordships recommended to the Government that the petitioners be classied as "B" class prisoners.

CUTTACK.—Students of the West Hostel of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, who had resorted to fasting, have now abandoned their hunger strike, having been assured by the Education Minister that an enquiry would be held into the their grievances.—United Press.

Word Of Mouth

"Boy, what a show! You MUST visit the West End. 300 Days is a beauty!"

That is the most powerful publicity a picture can receive: a person who has seen the show, telling a friend who has not. What is said then is said in confidence—without fear, favour, mental reservation or self-interest.

Thousands to-day are telling several thousand others confidentially and confidently, that they must see:

SABITADEVI

in her glorious role without her wonted glamour, in

SAGAR'S Ultra-Modern Social Comedy

"300 DAYS & AFTER"

with

MOTILAL
BIBBO, YAKUB

Director:
SARVOTTAM BADAMI.

2nd WEEK
of Secure Success
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

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QUEEN AMONG STARS—
DEVIKA RANI
In Bombay Talkies!
JEEVAN PRABHAT
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PLAZA Talkies, Dadar

The Choice of the Public

RATANBAI

Shines as no other star has shone before

in

IMPERIAL'S

Never-to-be forgotten social saga

"Usne Kya Socha"

or

"THE PRISONER'S WIFE"

with

W. M. KHAN, GAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJI, POONAWALA, MUKHTAR, ASUJEE, SURAIYA, ANANT MARATHE.

Circumstances compelled a rich heiress to marry a prisoner who held the view that females had no rights. His social philosophy was that chemistry sufficient to keep the pot boiling away and geography sufficient to know the different apartments of a house sufficed for them. SEE HER LOT!

Director: **HAFESJI.**

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LAMINGTON ROAD.

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Superb Social Achievement

'Daughter of the Himalayas'

A poignant story of the reincarnation of two souls

Starring:

ENAKSHI RAMA RAU, M A.—her new artistic DANCES

Prof. Ramanand's a new musical prodigy.

A WADIA MOVIETONE PICTURE

A RARE TREAT

Coming Shortly AT **KRISHNA TALKIES** Dubash Theatre, Charni Road.

WARNING TO FEVER SUFFERERS

That cold shivery feeling one minute that turns to a stifling oppression the next, that splitting pain over the eyes and your rising and falling temperature, are due to poison. This poison, (produced by the fever), attacks your nerve and muscle tissues, leaving you weak and exhausted. Ordinary food nauseates you, yet these wasted tissues must be re-built. Horlicks, doctors say, is nourishment which your weakened stomach can tolerate. What's more, it is 100 per cent. nourishment, pouring quick new strength and vitality into your exhausted body.

Buy Horlicks to-day—available everywhere.

The "Mira" tooth brush ensures healthy gums and really clean teeth. A specially made tuft enables this tooth brush to cleanse the crevices at the back of the mouth.

Here are a few more reasons why you must buy a "Mira".

Durable, Waterproof, Resilient bristles practically unbreakable handle, anchor set bristles—(they WON'T come out).

"Mira" tooth brushes are made in many attractive colours—take YOUR choice. Look for the boy with the blue band!

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WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Laxatives are only makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 12.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres. 9,565 kc/s. for Transmissions I and II and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission III.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-30 Recorded Programme

TRANSMISSION II

a.m.

11-30 Air Orchestra: Bhairavi 11-40 F. A. Bode. Exposition of gathas 11-55 Gangubai of Hubli. p.m.

12-35 Jaitrang Solo 12-45 Qawwals 1-0 Market Rates Announcements 1-5 Lunch Hour Music.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

5-30 Better-Half Hour 6-0 Gangubai 6-30 To Bhumijan 7-30 Bigger Vocational Education talk in Gujarati by Jhinabhai Desai 7-45 Sumati Daru. Koyal Rani: Gujarati Geet 7-55 Abdul Rehman" Bageshri on the sarangi 8-0 Gangubai 8-30 Commercial News 8-45 Sumati Daru: Gujarati garba Songs. 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Jaltarang on Piano 9-20 Air Buettists: A Hindustani Geet 9-30 News 9-45 Diary of Babu Mirchilal talk by R. S. Harper Collins 10-0 Olive Morgan: Mezzo-Soprano 10-15 Recorded Programme 10-35 Melody Trio.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

8-0 Lachhi ram. 8-20 Deolibai. 8-40 Asad Ali Khan. 9-0 Master Sona. News. 9-10 In English. 9-20 in Hindustani. 9-30 AIR Orchestra. 9-40 Morgodhe. 10-0 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur.

TRANSMISSION II

p.m.

12-30 Woman's World. 1-0 'Maha Laxmi'. 1-30 Musical Kaleidoscope.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

5-0 Asad Ali Khan. 5-20 Deolibai. 5-40 Morgodhe. 6-0 Readings from 'Shakuntala.' 6-10 Mehboob-Jan. 6-30 Ga Tora on the Tabla. 6-40 Lachhi Ram. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Current Events. 8-15 Deolibai. 8-30 Asad Ali Khan. 9-0 Lachhi Ram. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Recorded Programme. 10-0 There and Back Again. 10-15 Recorded Programme (Contd.) 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II

31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

p.m.

5-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 Deolibai. 7-15 Master Sona. 7-30 Musical Aperitif. 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Asad Ali Khan. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Lachhi Ram. 10-35 Mehboob Jan. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s and 49.4 m., 6.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

p.m

12-36 Isla Loritta, and Orchestra, Weather Bulletin 1-36 Variety 2-6 Gargee talk in Bengali by Bimal Bose 2-21 Noonday Melodies 2-41 Orchestra Interlude 2-56 Nirmal Bhattacharya 5-6 For the Countryside 5-36 Basanta-Utsav 6-21 Bina Choudhuri 6-36 Iva Mittra 6-51 Uttra Devi 7-0 Feature Programme, Calcutta, Assisted by A. K. Das 7-51 The Old light and the New talk in Bengali by H. K. Sanval 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Hasmat of Guallwar 8-41 Indubala 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report 9-6 News 9-21 A Violin Recital 9-36 Way of Sea talk by W. C. Wordsworth 9-51 'Night Journey' 10-21 And So to Bed

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

a.m

730 G. A. Khan Gwaliori 7-50 Zeenat Begam 8-5 Khyber Orchestra 8-15 Nawab Jan.

p.m.

5-30 Khabare Atare 6-30 Khyber Orchestra 6-35 Nawab Jan 6-55 G. A. Khan Gwaliori 7-15 Khyber Orchestra 7-25 Zeenat Begam 7-45 Deoband talk in Hindustani by Maulana Abdur Rahim Popalzai 8-0 G. A. Khan Gwaliori 8-20 Mehr Bakhsh 8-35 Nawa Jan 8-45 Beena Begam 9-0 Nawab Jan and G. A. Khan Gwaliori: A duet News Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Our Economic Evils talk by R. Ahmad 10-0 A Farewell Broadcast.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,986 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 Pandit Jiwan Lal Matto 6-15 Lakshman Parshad 6-30 For Countryside Vegetable Gardening. A talk by G. M. Malik 7-0 Tamanch Jan 7-20 Haldar Bakhsh 7-35 Pandia Jiwan Lal Mattoo 7-40 Lakshman Parshad 7-55 Tamancha Jan 8-15 My First Quarrel With My Wife talk in Hindustani by Allama Zareef 8-30 'Vote Ka Haqdar' 9-0 Pandit J. L. Mattoo News Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 United States of America. A talk by R. S. L. Sohan Lal 10-0 Lakshman Parshad 10-10 Pandit L. Mattoo 10-25 Airvoice Quartette 10-30 Tamancha Jan.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

p.m.

7-35 Opening 7-30 Swift Serenade 8-5 Lincoln 8-20 Violin Music 8-30 Palace of Varieties 9-30 News, 9-50 Pianoforte Recital 10-10 World Affairs.

10-50 p.m. to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes.

GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).
GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32 m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).

League Of Nations Broadcasts For India

"Radio-Nations," the League of Nations Wireless Stations at Geneva, will broadcast from April 3rd, 1938, every Sunday, in English, a special programme for Indian listeners at approximately 9-15 p.m. Indian time. The wave-length for this transmission will be HBH 18480 kcs., 16.23 metres.

The programme will begin with a short musical introduction after which an account of the immediate activities of the League of Nations and International Labour Office will be given.

The League of Nations Secretariat will welcome reports on this service, which may be sent to the League Secretariat's Indian Branch Office at 8, Curbon Road, New Delhi.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT ANNIVERSARY

"Rights Of Women And Children Must Be Safeguarded"

The Special Marriage Act (Act III 1872) enables the women of India to raise their voice of protest to get their full rights, which any young lady aspires to now-a-days said Mr. D. G. Dalvi speaking on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Special Marriage Act on Tuesday.

The Anniversary was celebrated under the auspices of the B. P. Social Reform Association.

Mr. S. S. Patkar presided.

A resolution proposed by Mr. D. G. Dalvi and seconded and supported by Mrs. Hansaben Mehta and Dr. Kalliandas J. Desai, was passed with the proviso that the B.P.S.R.A. should incorporate a section (in the resolution) safeguarding the rights of women and children, relating to the share of the person marrying in the joint family.

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution while enumerating the defects of the previous Bills in relation to the Act states "as facilities for Civil Marriage are provided in England, America, Japan and other civilised countries, and, also, by some leading states in India, like Baroda, Indore and Kolhapur, it has become imperative to remove the disability by providing for Civil Marriage in British India, in addition to the several denominational forms of marriage, enjoined by the prevailing religions of India.

The resolution further urged amendments to delete the provision which requires the parties to the marriage to declare that they do not belong to any of the recognised religions of India, or, in the alternative, to declare that they profess the Hindu, Budhist, Sikh or Jain religion, to delete sections 22, 25 and 26 as, in the case of a Hindu, these provisions of the law act as a deterrent by depriving him of his civil rights of adoption and coparcenery in a Hindu joint-family and by operating to make his marriage under this Act tantamount to civil death in the family, and to extend the benefit of the Indian Succession Act for governing the intestate succession to the separate estate of the persons marrying under the Act, irrespective of the religion to which either or both parties to the marriage may belong.

The resolution also pointed out specifically the changes to be made in the Act.

HISTORY OF THE ACT.

Mr. Patkar narrated the history of the Act and said that they celebrated its anniversary since it contained some significant provisions in favour of monogamy, right of divorce, succession, and provided "liberty" in marriage.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said that on such an occasion they would not be doing their duty unless they showed along with the bright points, the drawbacks also of the Act which the change in times, necessitated.

At the instance of a lady member of the audience a proviso was made in the interest of women and was accepted by the mover of the resolution.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta speaking next said that she supported the resolution with the "proviso."

Dr. Kalliandas said that a civil marriage had a healthy and moral influence on the mrried.

SUIT AGAINST MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Claim Of Forged Debentures

In an appeal disposed of by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court, a claim was made against the Municipal Corporation for the establishment of the proprietory rights of the plaintiffs, Vishvanath Sadashiv Natu and another, in respect of certain debentures of the Corporation.

It appeared that eight debentures of the Municipal Corporation were either issued directly or endorsed over to the plaintiffs and one Nene on such terms that any of these persons could deal with the debentures.

It transpired that for the purpose of collecting interest, the debentures were handed over to one Acharya who, however, fraudulently forged an endorsement on them purporting to have been by Nene in his (Acharya's) own favour.

TRANSFERRED TO BANK.

Subsequently, the debentures were transferred to the Bank of India by Acharya. The Bank lodged the debentures with the Municipal Corporation which cancelled those debentures and issued new debentures to the Bank.

Thereafter, the plaintiffs having come to know of the transfer of the debentures, filed the present suit claiming a declaration that they are the owners thereof and that the Corporation be ordered to return the same to them.

The suit was dismissed by Mr. Justice Kania, holding that it was barred by limitation.

The plaintiffs appealed.

In their judgment, their Lordships referred to Section 527 of the Municipal Act, which provided that no suit could be instituted against the Corporation in respect of anything done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of the Municipal Act, unless it was commenced within six months of the accrual of the cause of action.

After discussing the other provisions of the law, their Lordships held that the cause of action for the plaintiffs arose in tort and not in any contractual relations between them and the Corporation.

Under the general law, therefore, the Corporation was bound to hand over the debentures to the rightful owner.

Their Lordships further held that the cancellation of the old debentures and their renewal were not acts in pursuance of the Municipal Act and, therefore, the restrictions as to limitations did not apply to the present case.

In the result their Lordships allowed the appeal.

MEN!

BECOME A PICTURE OF HEALTH

by availing of:—

MARCH

WHICH OFFERS AT HALF PRICE

Civilization Specifics

ARAMJAN.—Constipation is one of the curses of modern civilization. This medicine is meant to cure the disease. Price Re. 1, for 32 pills As. 8 for 16 pills.

AMRITDHARA LOTION—Throat Disorders are common. This lotion is antiseptic, relieves irritations and cures all diseases of the throat. Price Re. 1.

PYORRHOEA SET.—Pyorrhoea to another fruit of civilization. This set consists of four medicines and is very helpful in checking this disease. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

GIST RAS.—Specific for headache and all other pains. A speedy cure. Gives activity and energy to the body. Price Re. 1.

ASHUGANI.—Diabetes is another curse, for which this is a unique medicine. It is a good tonic as well. Price Rs. 4, 32 pills and Rs. 2 for 16 pills.

DILANAND.—Blood pressure is a new medical discovery. Dilanand cures blood pressure, and also is a heart tonic. Price Re. 1.

HANS LAG.—A good elixir for all kinds of piles. Price Rs. 2 for 28 pills.

Constitutional Tonics

DATTA MAKARDHWAJ VATI NO. 5:—It preserves youth and removes debility in old age. Strengthens all the vital organs and rejuvenates. Price 3 pills Re. 1.

KIRAN JAWANI:—A general tonic to impart vigour to the whole body and make it healthy. Price 100 pills Rs. 4, 24 pills Re. 1.

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AKSIR NO. 31:—(Chandraprabha Vati.) An Ayurvedic preparation. A remedy for all urinary diseases, passing of phosphates, urates albumen, etc. Price Re. 1 for 32 pills. Sample As. 4.

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Foundations Of Good Health

AMRITDHARA.—A unique medicine in the world to protect health and cure all diseases. It should always be kept in every pocket and in every home. Price Rs. 2-8-0, 1-4-0 and 0-8-0.

SULPHERY QURSE.—A cure for constipation, colds and indigestion etc. It purifies the blood. Price for 28 pills As. 12.

AKSIR NO. 2.—A specific cure for weakness after fevers, and Colds, Lumbago, night pollution etc. Price for 64 pills Rs. 4, 8 pills As 8.

ANJAN NO. 1.—A collyrium beneficial for daily use. Price As. 8 per tola, sample As. 1.

TOOTH POWDER NO. 1.—A good recipe for hygiene of teeth. Price As. 4 per tin, sample As. 1.

AMRITDHARA SOAP—Useful for all skin diseases. Beneficial for daily use. Price As. 14 per box As. 5 per cake.

AMRITDHARA LOTION.—Efficacious for disorders and infections of the throat. Protects the system against contagious diseases. Price Re. 1.

A UNIQUE DEVICE.

By depositing some money in the month of March you can avail of this concession throughout the year, while ordering medicines or having them prescribed for you and your family, from time to time, until the deposit exhausts.

WRITE FOR THE:—

FREE BOOKLET
"MANHOOD LOST AND REGAINED"
AND
THE BIG CATALOGUE OF MEDICINES TO—

POSTAL & TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS AMRITDHARA Lahore

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

I have written on various complaints sent to me regarding travel by rail. The Railway authorities have been good enough to attend to many of them.

A correspondent writes to inform me on the need of more fast trains on the Harbour Branch between Bandra and Victoria Terminus. He says: "Though the Railway authorities have been good enough to run a few semi-fast trains on this route, the time has now come when a few non-stop trains, both in the morning and the evening must be run between Victoria Terminus and Mahim.

The 9 a.m. train from Bandra could conveniently be made to run fast from Mahim onwards and similarly the 5-45 p.m. train instead of the 5-33 be made to run from Victoria Terminus to Mahim. The Railway authorities might move into the matter.

EASTER AT BANDRA.

This Easter I understand the ground of the Municipal Schools, near the Bandra Town Hall is to be converted into a "Fairyland."

This year's attraction is a gala open air fancy dress dance which promises to be a huge success.

There will be two spacious dancing courts in the centre of three shamianas on three sides, with two magnificent stages for two bands facing the two courts, with multi-coloured electric lights and coloured decorations.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO PREMIER.

Saturday's meeting of the sub-committees appointed by the Thana Municipality for the purpose of giving a civic address to the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, on a motion of Mr. W. A. Rege, unanimously resolved to request the Municipal President to have an interview with Mr. Kher, or to communicate with him, in order to fix a convenient date for presenting an address.

NO NEED OF STAMPS FOR ENQUIRIES

Enquiries have been made from Government whether, when communications addressed to heads of offices merely ask for information, they should bear court fee stamps. They should not. A request for information is not "an application or petition" requiring a stamp under the Court Fees Act.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. one crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 22nd March, 1938, Total amount offered was Rs. 1,97,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-9-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-9-6 allotted approximately 53 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000 the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-9-9 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. one crore of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 29th March, 1938. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 1st April, 1938. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 18th March, 1938, Treasury Bills for Rs. 54,75,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Aga Khan Hockey

B. R. A. SPRING A SURPRISE

Bombay University Beaten By 2 Goals To 1

The Bhimrayes Athletics Sports Club sprang a surprise in the Aga Khan Hockey tournament on Tuesday evening, when they eliminated the University of Bombay, one of the fancied teams in the tourney. The score was 2 goals to 1 in favour of the former.

Both matches played at the Bombay Gymkhana ground ended in draws; in the first, the B. E. S. T. were thoroughly extended by the Bombay Contingent A. F. I. and 2 goals were shared while the 'Times of India' and the Bombay Gymkhana 'A' failed to come to a conclusion in the second game, the score being 1 goal all.

THE RESULT

B. E. S. T. ..... 1 goal.
BOMBAY CONTINGENT
A. F. I. ..... 1 goal

THE TEAMS:—

B. E. S. T.:—Moore; DeMellow, and Fonseca, Elliott, Spilling and Vaz. Thomas, Gardner, Lewis, Webber and Francis.

BOMBAY CONTINGENT:—Millard; James and Thomber; Fabrics, Adams and Michael, Robertson, Poundfoot, Blake, Phillip and Worbriell.

UMPIRE:—Syed, Ahmed Din Moulvi.

Second Match

THE RESULT

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 'A' ..... 1 goal
'TIMES OF INDIA' ... 1 goal.

THE TEAMS:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 'A':—Caplen; Brown and Munro; Greer, Summerhayes and Russell; Speirs, Dowson, Geordiadi, Walsh and Garratt.

'TIMES OF INDIA':—Gibson; Thomas and Easdon; Menezes, Lynn and Morrison; Mendes, F. Pareira, E. D'Souza, Tyrell and Petty.

UMPIRES:—J. Pinto and H. Lynn.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 9 p.m SUNDAY: 9 a.m to 12 a.m. only.

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Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.
P. S.—Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

THE BIGGEST MUSICAL SENSATION OF THE AGE!

JOSEF LAMPKIN

The Most Celebrated American Violinist

AT

EROS

First & Exclusive Appearance In India

VIOLIN RECITAL

on

FRIDAY, 25th March, 1938 at 6-30 P.M.

The one and only chance to hear one of the most gifted virtues in the World.

READ THESE FEW PRESS NOTICES.

"Josef Lampkin gave a most convincing demonstration of his remarkable talent his bowing and finger being remarkable. London Musical Courrier "Some years have passed since the Colony enjoyed such a remarkable performance."

Hongkong Telegraph

"He played so brilliantly that he took his audience by storm", Japan Advertiser, Tokyo.

JOSEF LAMPKIN IS ON HIS WORLD TOUR NOW

Has been made for inclusion of Bombay in his world Tour. Book your Seats now to avoid disappointment.

Prices: Rs. 8, Rs. 5|12, Rs. 3|6. (inclusive of tax).

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The Most up-to-date Cinema in Bombay fitted with

"MIRROPHONIC" SOUND AT ITS BEST

4 Shows, 10 a. m., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

TO-DAY

2ND EPOCH OF

VICTOR HUGO'S IMMORTAL CLASSIC

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FEATURING

HARRY BAUR

FRANCE'S GREATEST CHARACTER ACTOR

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THE SECOND PART IS AS GREAT AS THE FIRST & NO ONE WHO LOVES A PERFECT PICTURE SHOULD MISS IT

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Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

JOE PENNER
GENE RAYMOND
PARKYAKARKUS
VICTOR MOORE
HARRIET HILLIARD
HELEN BRODERICK

THE LIFE OF THE PARTY

with

BILLY GILBERT
ANN MILLER

Six Songs! Fun Galore!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 7, 1994
Muslim: Moharrum 20, 1357
Parsi: Meher 19, 1307
Hightide: 4-20 18-11
Lowtide: 10-51
Sunrise: 6h 39m
Sunset: 6h 51m
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

, Thursday, March 24.

Variety Entertainment in aid of King-Emperor Anti-Tuberculosis Fund at 6-15 p.m. Opera House.

Friday, March 25.

S S Mooltan due at 7 a.m.

Annual General meeting of Presidency Infants Welfare Society, Government House, 6 p.m.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Lady Lumley gave a Ladies Garden Party at Government House on Tuesday.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

The scheduled 'plane left on Tuesday morning at 7-15 for Kathiawar.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

NEW EDITOR "DALIT"

Damodar Nimbaji Zalte, has declared himself before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as Editor and Publisher of "Dalit" a supporter of the cause of Harijans.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS

The adjourned meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) in the Committee's Office.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

An annual general meeting of the Indian Progressive Group will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at Taj Mahal Hotel, 1st Floor Lounge.

S. S. 'MALOJA'

Owing to falling tide at 1 p.m. the homeward mail steamer s.s. 'Maloja' will sail from Ballard Pier at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 26th instant.

MISS MARTHA ROOT

Miss Martha Root will speak at the Bahai Hall, Krishna Building 2nd Floor Bori Bunder, to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A Question and Answer meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain. All questions are welcome and all are cordially invited.

I. L. O. AND MARITIME LABOUR

Under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Shipping Knowledge, Mr. A. H. Maru will read a paper on: "Work of the International Labour Organisation in Relation to Maritime Labour", to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarjee, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will preside.

LIFT BAN ON COMMUNISTS

(From A Correspondent)

A public meeting of the residents of Matunga was held on Sunday last at the Arya Samaj Hall under the auspices of the Indian Civil Liberties Union, Mr. M. S. M. Sharma presiding. Dr. K. B. Menon moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting of the residents of Matunga places on record its conviction that the continuance of the ban on the Communist Party of India reacts against the principle of Civil Liberty and the right of freedom of association. This meeting, therefore, is of the opinion that the ban should be lifted by Government without any further delay."

Mr. C. K. Narayana Swami seconded the resolution. The resolution was passed unanimously.

C. C. SHAH FOR SENATE

Chandravadan C. Shah writes:—

Two ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay, representing the Registered Graduates, will retire in August next, and an election for filling up the two vacancies will be held in July. I have decided to contest this election from the Registered Graduates' Constituency.

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from the 15th March 1938 money orders issued in India for payment in Ceylon may, at the option of the remitters be advised by air mail. If a remitter desires to avail himself of this facility he will be required to pay an air surcharge of 1 1/2 annas per order irrespective of the amount. The general rules applicable to money orders for Ceylon and the special conditions for outward foreign air mail money orders will apply to air mail money orders for Ceylon.

KEEN COMPETITION FOR DUBASH TROPHY

Keen competition was witnessed recently in the St. Xavier's College, when the Literary Union of the College held a Debating Competition for the Kersasp Dubash Memorial Trophy. The subject of the Debate was that Social Reforms should precede Political Reforms in India. Messrs. Jal Hormusji Ardeshir Vakil and Pilu Rustomji Patel who stood first and second in the Debate both supported the proposition and so also did Miss Lashkari who won the prize specially reserved for the ladies whereas Mr. Kasbekar who won the third prize opposed the proposition. The Trophy went to the Junior B. A. Class, of the College.

The Hon Mr. Pakvasa praised the students for their debating talent.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Shall We Dance?" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL.—"The Life of the Party" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Let's Make a Night of it" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Vasant Bengali" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ushne Kya Socha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna" Daily at 4-30, 7-30 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Les Miserables" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Souls at Sea" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
REGAL—"Hollywood Hotel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p. m.
SUPER—"Khoodai Khidmadgar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pennies From Heaven" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m

G. B. VAIDYA ANNIVERSARY

The Students' Literary and Scientific Society will hold the 7th anniversary of the late Mr. Gajanan B. Vaidya, today (Wednesday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.). The G. B. Vaidya Memorial Hall, when Mrs. Lilavati V. Velinkar will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Mooltan' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 24th instant.

Registered and unregistered packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Straits Settlements and all mails for Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p. m. respectively on Thursday the 24th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Toyama Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th March, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 13th April.

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Monroe' arrived at London on 18th evening.

Steamer 'Clan Macfarlane' arrived at Suez on the evening of Friday, March 18.

Steamer 'Clan Macnaughton' left Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, March 19.

Steamer 'Clan Macilwraith' left Suez on the evening of Friday, March 18.

B. P. STUDENTS' FEDERATION

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in connection with the Literacy and Adult Education Scheme proposed by the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation writes:

"I am glad to learn that the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation is going to launch a vigorous Literacy and Adult Education campaign. This is not only highly important national work but is also specially suited for students to undertake. I wish you all success in this and trust you will have the co-operation of all concerned."

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING

With a view to reiterate the demands of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workers, as also to ventilate their grievances, a public meeting of the workers of all the departments of the Bombay Division will be held under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railwaymen's Union at Dharu Hall Dadar, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. Messrs. Jhabvala, Indulal Yagnik, B. T. Ranadive, J. Bukhari, Shiv Vishal and Oak will speak.

W.I.A.A. MEN JOIN THE L.M.P.

Several of the W.I.A.A.'s Road Patrols recently sought permission to join the Light Motor Patrol contingent of the Auxiliary Force of India.

The accession of experienced motor-cyclists with machines was greatly welcomed by the Officer Commanding the contingent, as motor-cycle members are not so common as he would wish.

In addition, therefore, to all the Patrols having recently qualified in First Aid, several of them will now receive military training which should stand them in good stead in cases of emergency.

Since a majority of members of the Light Motor Patrol are also members of the W.I.A.A. it may be said to be doing its part towards the defence of India.

GURUKULA UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY.

GURUKULA KANGRI,
(By Mail.)

The Governor-Gurukula Kangri, writes:—

"Recently it was announced that the 36th Anniversary of the Gurukula University will be celebrated from the 10th to the 17th of April 1938, but in response to pressing requests from the public the dates of the Anniversary have been changed. The Gurukula will celebrate its annual function from the 8th to the 11th of April 1938 As most of the visitors would like to be in Hardwar from the 1st to the 17th of April so that visitors to the Gurukula will have the advantage of open air life for more than a fortnight."

BAHA'I SOLUTION FOR WORLD PROBLEMS

Martha Root's Lecture On Social Economics

Miss Martha L. Root, New York Magazine writer, who is now in Bombay after a long trip in Southern India delivered a lecture yesterday evening at the Baha'i Hall on "Economic and Social Problems" Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

Miss M. L. Root, opined that the secret of the whole economic question was divine in nature and it was concerned with the world of the heart and the spirit. That, she said was fully explained in the Bahai's teachings. Any economic solution must be thought out in terms of the universal. The economic solution, she said began with the farmers, for agriculture was the most important in national life. Every village should have a central store-house, and its funds should be utilised for education and helping the poor. One-third of the mineral wealth, she thought should go to the central store-house.

GRADED SCALE.

She advocated that taxes should be collected from the farmers on a graded scale. If a man's income only equalled his necessary expenses, he should pay nothing. She then formulated a graded scale of taxation, according to which the rich would have to pay more. The less fortunate members of the Society should draw from the central store house. According to her plan, there would be no poverty among nations.

She further stated that all the Governments of the world should be united and organise an assembly for the solution of factory problems. The Capitalists, she said should not suffer from enormous losses and the labourers should not become needy. Every factory, that had 10,000 shares should give two thousand shares to its employees.

The whole aim of Baha umullah's teachings, she remarked was the oneness of humanity and universal place through universal education. There should be a universal League of Nations with every country having membership in it. She believed that universal peace and complete disarmament would be established before the end of the 20th century.

Mr. Nariman, in his concluding remarks observed that tthe many destructive "isms" were responsible for all the ills of the world. The mentality of Hitlers and Mussolinis must first be changed before any talk of universal peace.

NOTED VIOLINIST IN BOMBAY

Josef Lampkin To Appear At Eros On Friday

Music-lovers in Bombay will be glad to hear that the famous American violinist, Josef Lampkin, will be giving a special recital at Eros Theatre on Friday the 25th March at 6-30 p. m.

Mr. Lampkin who won praises from well-known critics in U.S.A., has recently completed a successful tour of the Far East, appearing in all the important towns of China and Japan.

Born in San Francisco, Lampkin started his musical studies at an early age. He soon created a sensation when, as a child he displayed artistic accomplishments far beyond his years.

FIRST APPEARANCE AT 12

Ever since his first public appearance at the age of 12, Josef Lampkin has been hailed as a master of the violin, and his progress has been guided by the greatest teachers of that instrument. He has studied under Leopold Auer, Ferenc Seesev, Karl Flesch and Jeno Hubay. He was a favourite pupil of Hubay's during the years in Budapest.

Mr. Lampkin's debut in Paris in 1937, was a musical event of the first magnitude, critics hailing him one of the most gifted virtuosos in the world. He was immediately invited to play with the Philharmonic in Berlin, following this with triumphs in London, Budapest and many other European cities.

Critics in London, Paris, Berlin and other centres of Berlin music have warmly commended Mr. Lampkin's perfect technical command of his instrument, the freedom of his bowing and the richness of his tone. They have been especially delighted with the dramatic quality of his interpretations.

TRAMS COLLIDE AT BORI BUNDER

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

Tram traffic at Bori Bunder was held up for nearly half-an-hour as a rsesult of a collision between two tram cars at about 10 a.m. The passengers got a violent shock and the staircase of one tram was badly damaged.

The rear portion of No. 1 tram car going to Dadar via Kalbadevi got derailed in front of the Capitol Cinema, and collided with an incoming tram car going to Museum. Confusion prevailed for some time and a large crowd gathered. The officers of the B.E.S.T. arrived on the scene and the tram car was put on its rails, and driven off to the station empty.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FUND

Variety Entertainment At Opera House

A Variety Entertainment in aid of the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund will be held at 6-15 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) at the Opera House.

DYEING WORKERS ON STRIKE

Two hundred workers of the Jamnadas Dyeing Co., at De Lisle Road, went on strike on Tuesday morning as a protest against the non-payment of wages according to the recommendations of the Textile Inquiry Committee.

LEST WE FORGET SUFFERERS

Flag Day For Anti-Tuberculosis Fund To-morrow

To-morrow (Thursday), is the special Flag Day arranged by the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. Every part of the City will be covered and the Ladies' Committee hope to secure a very large sum for the Fund through the efforts of the hundreds of ladies, who have kindly offered their services in making street collections.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE IN FEBRUARY

BOMBAY, March 22.

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas trade (excluding Burma) have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of February, '38:—

	Rupees in lakhs.
Total imports of private merchandise	12,85
Total exports of private merchandise	12,56
Net movement of treasure exports	2,03
Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	2,37
Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	5,58

Excluding goods such as Railway materials for State Railways under Company Management, which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.

Gambling Arrests

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Manilal Ugneshwar and S. R. Fernandez were arrested last evening on a charge of receiving bets at the Second enclosure of Mahalaxmi Race Course. The Anti-Gambling Squad recovered Rs. 84-4-6 and alleged race tip books from their possession. The Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Court ordered their release on bail the latter till 5th March.

W. Dhondu Patel and John D'Souza were arrested yesterday on charges of receiving sutta bets and being in possession of several chits with name and figures.

The Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, ordered them to be bailed out in the sum of Rs. 100 with one surety in like amount in each case the former till the 29th inst. and the latter till 5th March.

At about 12-30 p.m. on Saturday last Sub-Inspector M. R. Shewde of the Anti-Gambling Squad raided the office of the Eastern Bankers, Ltd., in Bombay Port Trust Shed No. 987 at Frere Road in front of Princes Dock Custom office of Race bets. Four pereons including Gustorji Shroff, were arrested. Several alleged Race betting chits were seized from the Docks, also cash with marked coins amounting to Rs. 500.

AT SLEATER ROAD.

A second raid took place at about 7-30 p.m. the same day. Sub-Inspector N. R. Shewde entered a room on the top floor of Shirin Mansion on Sleater Road. Two persons, Merwan Merchant and Jamsedji Karaka, who, it is alleged, were making Race betting accounts were arrested. Several Race betting chist and cash with marked coins of about Rs. 100 are stated to have been recovered.

The All-India Scout Jamboree will be held in Trivandrum in November this year during the celebration of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

BOMBAY SEAMEN'S DEMANDS

Fix Minimum Wages

(From A Correspondent)

A meeting of the Seamen of Bombay was held at the Instituto Luso Indiano on Sunday last when resolutions urging on the Government of India the necessity of Advisory Committees to be set up along with the establishment of the Seamen's Recruiting Bureau on the lines recommended by the International Labour Conference without any further delay in view of the fact that the seamen have to pay heavy bribes in order to secure employment under the existing system of recuitment, requesting the Government of Bombay to bring pressure on the B. I. and C. H. Shipping Companies to recruit seamen from the Port of Bombay in all ships that sail from Bombay and thus place the seamen of Bombay on an equal footing with the seamen of Calcutta in this respect, requesting the Government of India to regulate the hours of work of seamen and to make necessary provisions compelling the shipowners to pay the seamen extra remuneration for the overtime worked by them, and urging upon the Government the necessity of fixing a minimum wage for the Indian Seamen, which should be not less than Rs. 50 a month, were passed.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A., Dinkar Desai of the Servants of India Society and Mr. S.B. D'Silva. Many seamen also spoke on the resolutions.

IMPROVEMENT IN WORLI CHAWLS

Bombay Ministers Thanked

(From A Correspondent)

"I would request Government to declare that the Worli chawls are meant exclusively for the labouring classes, otherwise there is a great danger of the middle classes flocking there in anticipation of the various reforms promised in the budget and driving the poor to the streets or slums of Kamatipura" so said Dr. Govande at a public meeting of the tenants of Worli Chawls held under the auspices of the W. Y. M. A. on Sunday last.

Mr. T. R. Bolan and Rev. Batise also spoke.

The meeting unanimously resolved that best thanks of the tenants be offered to the Government for the reforms foreshadowed in the speeches of the Hon. Ministers during the Budget session of the Bombay Assembly this year.

REVENUE MINISTER FOR BULSAR

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, will visit Bulsar on Sunday, March 27 and return to Bombay next morning.

KING-EMPEROR ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FLAG DAY FUND COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Committee a Flag Day is arranged from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. tomorrow (Thursday), in order to help the great cause of giving relief and medical aid to the poor and unfortunate ones that suffer from Tuberculosis in this country.

EROS

Daily: 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.

THE MOST SPARKLING, MODERN COMEDY YOU HAVE EVER SEEN!!

'IT'S ALL YOURS'

Featuring:

MADELEINE CAROLL, FRANCES LADDERER & MISCHA AUER.

It will have the whole town laughing for months and months!

IT'S A GREAT SHOW
HOW CAN YOU MISS IT?

Popular Prices, including 9 as.

Book your seats Now.

THE EXCELSIOR

Three Shows Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

The grandest musical comedy of the year

"LET'S MAKE A NIGHT OF IT"

With all the favourites from stage, screen and radio

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

WELCOME TO THE ORCHID ROOM
-THE GAYEST SPOT ON EARTH!

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL

with

DICK POWELL
ROSEMARY LANE
HUGH HERBERT
LOUELLA PARSONS
BENNY GOODMAN
AND
HIS SWING BAND

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1938

WARDHA SYLLABUS

Those who are interested in educational reconstruction in general and what is known as the Wardha Scheme in particular will find all the necessary materials explaining and advocating that scheme in the book "Educational Reconstruction," just published by Messrs. Vora and Co., Bombay (Pages 111 plus 207, price Re. 1-4). It contains (1) ten articles by Gandhiji on the general principles of the scheme, (2) full proceedings of the Wardha Education Conference in about sixty pages, (3) the Zakir Husain Committee Report published in December last, and (4) a full syllabus, just published, setting forth in detail in about 130 pages the whole seven years' curricula in the vocational as well as the literary subjects. For the present only Spinning and Weaving, Agriculture and Woodwork are taken as specimen vocational subjects for the purpose of outlining the whole seven years' course in each subject. But the courses in these three subjects give one a fair idea of the scope, theoretical and practical, of other vocational subjects also. A notable feature of the syllabus is that it points out how each literary subject should be corelated, in accordance with one of the fundamental principles of the Wardha scheme, to the vocational subject or the pupils' familiar experiences. The publication of the syllabus, which, we believe, is also available separately, gives one a fuller and clearer idea of the scheme and should thus help both its supporters and critics.

Fundamental Principles

The fundamental principles of the new scheme are by now familiar and may only be enumerated here. They are: (1) A seven years' primary course, fuller than the present Vernacular School Final course and approximating the matriculation course, except for the complete omission of English and a Classical Language; (2) making this "basic" course compulsory for every pupil, leaving it open to him to proceed, if he can after completing this course, to secondary and University courses; (3) inclusive of one or two handicrafts to enable the pupil to earn a living through production work and also to "weave the whole syllabus round vocational training;" and (4) making the scheme self-supporting as far as possible. We have already expressed our views on these features of the scheme and they need not be repeated at length here. Suffice it to say that we have substantially supported the literary part of the course, and the principle of including production manual work therein but have strongly objected to the proposal to devote to handicrafts 3 hours and 20 minutes daily out of the 5 hours and 30 minutes of the day's work at school. The detailed syllabus does not materially alter our attitude towards the dominance of the handicrafts in the curriculum.

Exploitation Or Education?

In explaining the just published full syllabus the Zakir Husain Committee takes note of the widespread criticism directed against the amount of time devoted to craft work. But it says in self-defence . "The time allotted to the basic craft is not meant to be spent only on the mechanical practice of the craft; but oral work, drawing and expression work, naturally connected with it as well as instruction in the why and wherefore of the processes involved, i.e., their scientific and intelligent understanding, which is one important educative aspect of craft work, will also be given during this time." The defence is but slightly reassuring. The explanation of the processes involved in the handicrafts does not seem likely to take up more than, say, 20 minutes a day on an average. If so, allotting 3 hours to the "mechanical practice" of the craft is certainly excessive from the educational point of view, though it may be helpful from the point of view of making the children work to cover the cost of the teachers' salary. The Wardha Conference resolution stated that the crafts practised in schools were expected "in due course to cover the remuneration of the teacher," and Gandhiji has more definitely laid down that the new scheme "taken as a whole can and must be self-supporting; in fact self-support is the acid test of its reality." In these circumstances there is every likelihood of about 3 hours being daily devoted to the mechanical practice of the crafts. That may be necessary for some students during one or two years of the whole course. But to make it compulsory for all students throughout the seven years' course seems more like exploitation than education.

Karnatak Unification

If the Dharwar District Congress Committee is serious about its threat of direct action to be resorted to if the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature does not make the unification of Karnatak a party question, we fear its action is hasty and ill-conceived. In the first place, if unification necessarily includes immediate separation of Karnatak from the Bombay Presidency, we do not think that the whole of Karnatak supports immediate separation. Many in Karnatak, while they wholeheartedly support the cultural unification of Kannada speaking people by all possible means, think that at present Karnatak cannot be financially a self-sufficient province. If it depends upon a subvention from the Central Government, its autonomy will be further limited than it will be otherwise. Secondly, as Acharya Kalelkar explained in his public lectures at Belgaum and in Bombay, while Karnatak with the aid of Gujarat and Maharashtra, can fairly effectively counteract the power of a Governor, it will not be able to do so as an isolated province. Karnatak leaders will do well to concentrate their best efforts at present on cultural unification and not to be in a haste for separation.

Welcome Gestures

Sir Sikander Hayat's statement on Mr. Barkatali's Shahidganj Bill has, we are glad to note, met with immediate success in so far as it tends to ease the communal tension in the Punjab. The Muslim League itself has already passed a resolution more or less accepting that statement. Equally important is a statement by Master Tara Singh, President of the Shiromini Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, the other party to the dispute, calling upon the Sikhs to suspend the observance of the Shahidganj Day on March 27. We agree with Master Tara Singh's criticism of Sir Sikandar's action in appealing to the Governor's action. But we must question the first part of the Sikh leader's observation. Sir Sikandar's statement and the essential basis of the stand that he has taken constitute actually a material gesture towards removing "the danger of Muslims taking undue advantage of their statutory majority." We wish the Sikh leader had not partly spoiled the spirit of his own opposition to resort to the Governor's Special Powers by talking of the danger of Muslim majority. Never-the-less his advice to Sikhs not to hold the Shahidganj Day is to be welcomed as a valuable gesture.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KARNATAK

Vast Scope For Enterprise

(By N. R. KEMBHAVI).

Karnatak, like many other parts of India, is pre-eminently an agricultural country. 80 per cent. of the population, practically, subsist on the produce of the soil. Her soil is known for its fertility. Her climate is very salubrious. She grows cotton, jowar, wheat, rice, ground-nuts, kardiseed, teelseed, nigerseed, toor, gram, coffee, beetlenuts, cardamon and in fact, she grows all varieties of crops except much of sugarcane and jute. She grows about 3 lakhs of bales of cotton sufficient to clothe, not only poor and middle-classes of Karnatak but also those of Maharashtra, Mysore and other adjoining districts. She grows oilseeds, not only to meet the requirements of her own people, but, also, those of other provinces. Over and above this, she is in a position to sell a portion to foreign countries, shipping through the convenient and nearest port of Mormugoa. This much, in short, regarding the fertility of the soil and variety of crops grown at present.

Irrigation And Water Power.

Now, let us see how she is placed with regard to her irrigation Schemes. She is so advantageously placed by Nature that she has six big rivers, all flowing from the Ghats, where there are no chances of rains failing. The Krishna, the Bima, the Ghataprabha, the Malaprabha, the Tungabadra, and the Netravati. There are mountains. It is not all a flat country. As a matter of fact, it is not therefore possible to believe that no major irrigation scheme is practicable.

Water power is the basis of remarkable development from almost a purely agricultural country to one of outstanding industrial importance within the course of a decade or two. The rivers of Karnatak must have lakhs of horse power which would permit under normal conditions many turbine installations of lakhs of horse power. Water power has revolutionised the very aspect of a country. The Maharaja of Mysore has laid the foundation of Marconahalli reservoir on 20th January, 1938. Take, for instance, the Pallivasal Scheme in Travancore State. The Punjab Government are going to take up the Uhl River Hydro-Electric Project costing about 600 lakhs. When everywhere attempts are being made, our sleepy valley, the Karnatak, is still lethargic and moving in the same Rip Van fashion. Can we not enlarge the Gokak Hydro-Electric plant into one of big generating station to supply cheap electric power? There is Doodhsagar. It is said that such a scheme is also possible near the village of Herkal, 9 miles away from Bagalkot on the river Khataprabha.

Mineral Wealth.

Karnatak is not without some mineral wealth. Manganese is well-known. This is being worked out. Sondur Manganese Mines are too well-known to need any more words. There are also many places where good Manganese Ore is available. But on account of peculiar and risky nature of the business and on account of lack of local enterprise on the part of substantial and stable industrial houses, it is not able to flourish to the extent it deserves. Along with the exploiting of other minor mineral products such as red-oxide, keolin-fire-clay, yellow oxide of iron, abestos, etc. the question of gold is worth considering. It is available and, in fact it was being worked out at Kabulayatgatti near Gadag by a European firm. Owing to the low price of gold then prevailing and also for the low percentage of yield of gold, this had to be closed down. But the present attractive price of gold has made the outlook of the industry worth consideration.

Cotton Spinning And Weaving.

Karnatak grows staple as well as inferior cotton to the extent of 3 lakhs of bales. Hubli cotton is known for its staple. Density of population is much. Surrounding countries have not this advantage. With all this there is not a single mill of a lakh of spindles and ten thousand looms except a few old ones including the Gokak Spinning Mills. Look at Ahmedabad which has not got half as many advantages; still it has developed as the Manchester of India, principally due to the enterprising qualities of the people of Gujarat. There is immense scope. There is a cry that cotton spinning and weaving mills are not paying. I am of opinion that they are not paying on account of the absence of primary advantages such as, raw cotton on the spot, healthy climate, density of people, home and round-about markets, enough capital, diligence and skill in

(Continued on page 12, col. 4)

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

Its Development During Last 25 Years

(By Dr. S. K. VAIDYA)

The "Bombay Chronicle" completes its twenty-five years existence on 2nd March, 1938, and celebrates its Silver Jubilee by the publication of a Jubilee Number. It has been my good fortune often to avail of the facilities afforded by the columns of this staunch nationalist paper to ventilate many a medical problem and also grievances regarding the methods and standards of imparting medical education in this country. And it would be in the fitness of things to review in retrospect the progress made during the last twenty-five years or so.

Monopoly Of Non-Indian Professors

In my days, i.e., 1900-1905, there used to be only one college, viz., the Grant Medical College, Bombay, in this Presidency, for the imparting of Instruction of the Western system of medicine, popularly known as allopathy. The professorial appointments, bar no exception, were in the hands of British I. M. S. officers deputed to the civil side and only the tutorial posts were open to the best of our graduates. The names of our best teachers of those days are not yet forgotten. Dr. Bharucha used to teach anatomy, while Drs. Trilokekar and Sambhare, that incomparably brilliant pair, were teaching anatomy and botany respectively. They were masters in their subjects, but the professorial posts were closed to them. And it must be stated in the interests of truth that if merit were the only criterion, they and not the I. M. S. incumbents should have the professional appointments. But the spirit of the times was all against it. An Indian 'qua' Indian was unfit to be a Professor in the Medical College, while a British, 'qua' Britisher, because he was a member of the I. M. S. was fit to hold any professorial job, whether he knows his subject or not. This is not to say that all I. M. S. men were no good, far from it. There were some notable exceptions, and outstanding among them was Col. Meyer, our Professor of Physiology, who is remembered even today by those who had the good fortune of being his students. But, barring such exception, the average Professor had very little in him as an outstanding personnality, and that was the loss of India.

Dr. Nadgir :

Thanks to the general progress of India during the last twenty-five years in her political evolution, things have improved to a great extent First came the appointment of a full-time non-I. M. S. Indian Professor of anatomy, in the person of my late friend, Dr. Yeshwant Govind Nadgir. He was among the first few who was fortunate enough to get M. S. (Master of Surgery degree of the Bombay University, which was just introduced in the early part of the second decade of this century, and I will remember the day when he was cogitating and hesitating to decide whether to accept the newly-created post or not. Dr. Nadgir and I both had joined Provincial Medical Service in 1906 and had both been assigned to Sind While I was at Mirpurkhas, he was teaching at the Hyderabad Medical School; and just as I had resigned in 1911 after the completion of five years' bond, he was also thinking of resigning. I suppose both of us were dissatisfied with the field for usefulness and, perhaps, were more anxious and ambitious to do a bit more otherwise. Anyway, as soon as he was offered this new post laid open for the first time to a non-I. M. S. Indian, we both ultimately decided that he should forego his desire to resign and accept the appointment, and establish the reputation of every Indian by demonstrating his fitness to teach better than his predecessors in that post; and every medical man of to-day in this Presidency knows what a grand success he made of his job, and how he "taught" those, who had little faith in the Indian's ability to be a real professorial-type of teacher, a most salutory lesson. That demon of difference and want of faith was laid low and now in these days of further political advancement, practically all the teaching appointments at this college are held by Indians, barring one post held by a non-Indian. And most of these posts are held by men who are specialists in their subjects. But this progress has not been without opposition.

Standard Of Teaching

When the switch-over to Indianisation took place at this College, the British section of I.M.S. protested against the standard of teaching and through the British Medical Council punished our young men proceeding to England and United Kingdom for higher studies, by refusing to recognise our standards of education and by refusing to grant exemption from primary and secondary examination. This conflict lasted for a few years until our entrance standard of two years Art-science study was accepted and the medical study proper was increased to fourteen terms in addition, in all making a total of almost seven years after Matriculation, while twenty-five years ago it was only five years after Matriculation, and just before my days only four and a half years. Many who are supposed to know what medical education is and should be, consider this an improvement, and the consensus of opinion seems to favour that view. And yet I have my doubts. I believe that without materially increasing the period of entrance, the medical side of the education could have been improved by the addition of only one year and the graduate would have been equally well-instructed. Another unfortunate tendency as a consequence is to be noted in the education that is now being imparted to the class of medical men, who take their education in

(Continued on page 13. Col. 4).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HYPOCRISY.

Considering the fundamental principle—or shall we say lack of principle?—on which British foreign policy is based to-day, the attitude adopted by Britain's statesmen towards happenings in Spain is natural enough. Yet the cold-bloddedly hypocritical approach to General Franco's brutalities, consistent as it is, is a constant source of amazement. Ever since the beginning of his rebellion that man has revelled in perpetrating the very worst kind of bestial inhumanity, especially from the air, on defenceless towns and civil populations. This is borne out by independent witnesses of all nations and accepted by all honest and decent men. Yet the British Government has never failed to qualify its mild deprecations of Franco's atrocities by appeals to —both parties, as if the other side was also equally guilty. Nor has it ever done anything more than making a gentle "representation" to which Franco has invariably answered with further brutality. We note that it is doing again—and in the name of international principles—with the same inevitable answer. It is this policy of cowardice and hypocrisy which is glorified to "realism."

FIGHTING IN SHANGTUNG

A furious battle and a momentous one is raging between the Chinese and the Japanese in Shangtung. The losses of the Chinese have been heavy. But this is only to be expected in view of the infinitely superior mechanical resources which the invader possesses. What is noteworthy and quite gratifying is rather the fact that the gallant defenders are fighting undaunted. Indeed, they are not only holding the Japanese advance, but they have also actually launched a vigorous counter-offensive. The result, of course, is in the balance. But whoever wins this battle, it will, we are certain, not be "decisive" in case the Chinese lose it.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain is to make a statement on Britain's foreign policy. The only importance that attaches to it is that it will be a considered pronouncement of a course which British statesmanship is already pursuing. This would be obvious enough without even the forecast of Reuter's lobby correspondent. That forecast, however, confirms the fact that the British Government is determined to sacrifice everything, including the future of world democracy and even the future of Great Britain herself, at the altar Mr. Chamberlain's wonderful god, "Realism." The statement, however, may serve to tell Czecho-Slovakia, France and Russia in particular and indeed the world in general what little they can expect from the historical leader of democracy.

THE NEW SIND CABINET.

As was expected, the Sind Cabinet has resigned. The new Cabinet, also a Coalition, does not include the Congress as its programme is not exactly like that of the Congress. But as the programme is stated to be to a large extent on Congress lines and as the new Ministers will follow the Congress plan of accepting only Rs 500 a month as salary, the Congress Party will naturally support them to a much larger extent than it did the old Ministry. It is even suggested that some of the new Ministerialists will soon join the Congress In any case, it is gratifying to note that the Congress influence is steadily increasing, the interests of the masses are coming to the forefront, and parties are being formed on more or less non-communal lines

PSEUDO-INDIAN CONCERNS

The answers given in the Legislative Assembly to the questions regarding the establishment of non-Indian concerns in India will create a good deal of misgiving in the public mind. It is notorious that a large number of such concerns have been established during the last few years mainly to circumvent the tariff barriers and that, though they operate as Indian companies, many of them are Indian only in name. It is amazing, therefore, to find the Government spokesman dismissing the fears expressed by Seth Govind Das as groundless. In fact Mr. Dow made the novel plea that any discriminatory measure against external capital, far from assisting the development of Indian resources, would impede the growth of new industries in this country! It is, of course, futile to expect the Government of India as it is constituted at present to act up to the insistent public demand for the protection of Indian industries from the competition of powerful foreign concerns.

Jogeshwari Road

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir —Now, that it is decided to spend some lacs of rupees in making new and repairing old roads, especially in villages, may I draw the attention of the authorities to the dire necessity of making a decent road from the Jogeshwari railway station to the east and north-east side right upto the caves?

14th of April 1938, is the annual Fairday at the Jogeshwari Cave Temple, and thousands of visitors mostly comprising of devotees of goddess, as well as picnickers of different castes and creeds flock there throughout the day. The present state of the road is something like a rugged jungle-track of medieval times. If any one of the present Ministers is persuaded to visit the caves on foot during the course of this week, I feel sure that orders will be issued at once to make the present track tolerably passable by the young and old people before the 14th of April 1938, and to convert the same track into a decent asphalted approach right upto the entrance of the caves as early as possible.

To say the least, the present state of the approach to the ancient monumental caves 15 miles away from Bombay is a standing disgrace.—Yours, etc.,

MORESHWAR W. PRADHAN
Sai Pradhan Baug, Santacruz,
March 17.

WITHOUT COMMENT

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Describing Herr Hitler's intentions as honest, Count Potocki, the Polish Ambassador at Washington, stated that Poland would not allow the Soviet troops to cross its territory to launch any attack on Germany.

The Count also said that the Polish-Lithuanian settlement would enable Poland to take initiative in forming a neutral bloc of nations from the Baltic to the Black Sea, involving Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania.—Reuter.

* * *

The Government of India "have no reason to believe that the results of the establishment of foreign concerns in India are "undesirable".

As a matter of fact there is every reason to believe that they are what is keenly desired.

* * *

Sir Thomas Stewart's Motor Vehicles' Bill was characterised by the Opptsition in the Central Assembly as an invasion of the concurrent legislative powers of the Provinces and "a further halter round the necks of unfortunate provinces."

In fact it is what Sir Thomas himself suggested when he described it as a "highway code."

* * *

An Anglo-Indian correspondent thinks the Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah did not resign earlier apparently because "he was hopeful of pulling strings" to manoeuvre some of the dissidents back.

This is damning by faint praise. In fact it is even worse.

But then Sir Ghulam is now a sun that has set.

* * *

Sir Ghulam, we recall, resigned with a challenge to other parties to form a Ministry.

It was as we have already, conclusively proved, bad enough to take up the challenge.

But to take up the challenge and not to play the game is reprehensible unsportsmanship. The incoming Ministers have decided to draw Congress salaries of Rs. 500 each.

* * *

The Australian Cricket team captained by Don Bradman has sailed for England.

The Junior Colleague suggests that the Test matches should be umpired under the auspices of the Non-Intervention Committee.

* * *

The British Government has expressed to General Franco "the horror of Britain" at the air raids on Barcelona.

The stamina of Britain in enduring the Franco horrors is indeed admirable. Who said that "the British Empire was declining in power every day"?

* * *

The British representative is further instructed to tell Franco (for the umpteenth time) that "air raids on civilian populations are contrary to all principles of international law."

We would rather not print our profuse compliments to the British Government.

* * *

"LONDON, March 21.

"Yesterday was the 20th day of absolute draught in a large area in Britain."

—Reuter.

Evidently the combined tears of Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax and Sir John Simon did not reach that area.

* * *

Mr. Neville Chamberlain is to make a statement on Thursday on British commitments in Europe.

Need we forecast what that statement would be. Need any one, for that matter?

Except, we find, the Junior Colleague, who wonders whether the commitments will not commit Czechoslovakia, Republican Spain to——well you know what, and where.

* * *

FRANCO GOVERNMENT TOLD OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

British Protest At Barcelona Bombing

—Press Headlines.

Splendid of course.

But we wish a British note told the British Government of International Law.

Woman (to man claiming a seat beside her in a train): "Pardon me, sir, but you don't want to take my husband's place, do you?"

Stranger (looking her over): "God forbid!"

LOVAT FRASER DEAD

Anglo-Indian Editor Who Formed Caucus To Oust Sir P. M. Mehta From Corporation

LONDON, March 21.

The death of Mr. Lovat Fraser, which occurred in a London nursing home at week-end will cause a by-election in Lichfield Division of Graffordshire which he represented in Parliament as National Labour Member. At the last election his majority over Labour candidate is in a straight contest was 3,298.—B.O.W.

The death of Mr. Lovat Fraser recalls the part he played in Bombay in 1907 to oust the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the father of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, from the Corporation in the elections of the J.P.s.

BATTLE OF CLOCKS

It appears the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had become very unpopular among the officials on account of his ruthless condemnation of the burcaucracy. He had bitterly opposed the introduction of the Standard Time, which was enforced upon the Bombay Municipal Corporation by Lord Curzon. The Municipal Corporation at that time had passed a resolution to put all their clocks on Standard Time but within a few months, through the efforts of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, who brought another resolution to rescind the former resolution, all the Municipal clocks were put to the Bombay Time again.

CAUCUS GETS BUSY

Two months after this triumph of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, a discreditable movement was set on foot by Mr. Harrison, the then Accountant-General, Mr. Lovat Fraser, the Editor of the "Times of India", Mr. G. W. Hatch, the Collector of Bombay, and Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, to oust Sir P. M. Mehta from the Municipal Corporation. In the J.P.s election 16 J.P.s were elected to the Municipal Corporation. A ticket of sixteen candidates was prepared by Mr. Harrison and his three friends and Mr. Harrison sent his subordinates to all the J.P.s persuading them to vote only for the sixteen mentioned on the ticket. The "Times of India" under the guidance of its editor, Mr. Lovat Fraser, exhorted the J.P. voters that the defeat of Sir P. M. Mehta should not be considered as personal humiliation and instanced the cases of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour, Sir Wm. Harcourt and Mr. John Morley that they were not considered in any way worse on their defeat at the polls in England. The "Times of India" carried on a ceaseless and vigorous campaign against Sir P. M. Mehta exhorting the J.P.s to vote only for the "sixteen independents" mentioned in the "ticket" and thus put an end to the regime of Sir P. M. Mehta.

On the day of election, 22nd February 1907, Mr. Shepherd, the Municipal Commissioner, was elected Chairman of the meeting on the motion of Sir Pherozeshah, who little realised the part he was playing behind the scenes. Just before the appointed hour, a large number of European J.P.s trooped into the Hall with their voting papers containing the name of the Caucus candidates, ready signed in their pockets. The organisers of the movement had left nothing to chance. At the appointed hour, Mr. Shepherd declared the meeting closed. Mr. Lovat Fraser who was standing close to the Chairman, before leaving the Hall, shook hands with Sir Pherozeshah and wished him success. Sir Pherozeshah also received a hearty ovation from the public, when he left the Hall, many shouting: "One Pherozeshah is worth a thousand Harrisons". The result of the voting showed that the "Caucus" had triumphed all along the line. Out of sixteen candidates to be elected, Sir Pherozeshah stood seventeen.

SIR PHEROZESHAH TRIUMPHS

The defeat of Sir Pherozeshah at the poll was, however, temporary. One of the Caucus candidates, Mr. Suleman Abdul Waheed, by reason of his having contracts with the Municipality, was disqualified and Sir Pherozeshah as next on the list stepped into the place. Room also had been made by Mr. Dixit, a lieutenant of Sir Pherozeshah, who resigned his seat from D Ward. When Mr. Wahed's election was invalidated, Sir Pherozeshah resigned from the D Ward to enable Mr. Dixit to rejoin the Corporation. The illegality of the election was also challenged in the Small Causes Court, where Mr. Kemp, the Chief Judge upheld the election of the "Caucus". However Sir Pherozeshah had already come to the Corporation by the invalidation of Mr. Wahed.

Although Sir Pherozeshah is now no more amongst us as also Mr. Lovat Fraser, the incidents which took place in 1907 recall what vested interests when at stake, do irrespective of the public interests.

Wall Gives Way

Five Workers Injured In Landslide

Five workers were injured as a result of a landslide of a portion of a wall of a trench dug for laying drainage pipes at Mia Mohommed Chotani Road, Mahim, on Tuesday evening.

It is gathered that three of them were extricated from under the heap of mud.

One man is now lying in the K. E. M. Hospital.

From inquiries, it is learnt that a trench of about 100 feet long was dug at Mahim. At a particular spot of the trench, three men and a woman were working. One man was standing on the edge of the wall.

When the people were working in the trench which was more than 8 feet deep, the wall at the spot gave way and the man standing at the edge of the wall, crashed with the mud wall.

Before Salvage Corps could come to the spot, three men were almost buried under and part of the trench was filled.

The men were later on removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. Mr. Modak, City Engineer, visited the spot soon after the landslide.

The names of the workers who were injured are: Shripati Laxman, Narsappa Veerappa, Palappa Rangappa, Rama Daji and Taribai Rama.

'LAND OF MIDNIGHT SUN'

Sweden's Lead In Solving Housing Problem

The recent strides made in industry and the living conditions of people of Sweden—the Land of the Midnight Sun—were demonstrated by means of lantern slides and explained in detail by Mr. Thorston Gedda at a meeting held at the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Parel, on Tuesday. The function was organised by the Social Service League, Bombay.

Sweden, the lecturer said, was known for housing system and the credit of the scheme went to the Swedish Housing Corporation. The inhabitants of the country were divided into three classes of people, and the housing cost had to be borne by the graded people, the Municipality and the Government. The "A" class of and the 'B' class of people had to bear the 10 and 5 per cent of the housing cost respectively, while the "C" class were housed free. Besides, there were summer quarters for the workmen, for which they had to pay nothing.

Profuse illustrations of the waterfalls of Sweden, the vast hydro-electric and steel works, the big buildings of Stockholm, noted for their architectural beauty, aesthetic paintings and the pine forests, and films of the beauty of the winter landscape made the lecture interesting.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Secretary of the League, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

WOMEN'S CONFIDENCE IN SUBHAS BOSE

Welcome Address To Congress President

CALCUTTA, March 22.

An earnest appeal to women of Bengal to join the Congress and take up their legitimate share in the service to the nation was made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the women of Bengal at a meeting at Albert Hall to-night.

The function was organised by the All-Bengal Mahila Karmi Sangha and Mrs. Mohini Devi presided.

Mr. Bose replying said that he thought that the honour they had given that night was not done to him personally, but to the ideal of the Congress which he represented as its President.—A. P.

AUTONOMOUS DEFENCE FUNDS

French Cabinet Approves Finance Bills

PARIS, March, 22.

The Cabinet approved two finance bills, under which the bank of France advances fifty million sterling, and the Treasury will receive 31 million, and it is believed that the remainder will be allocated to the recently established autonomous defence funds. The bills are only temporary measures, and the Government are preparing others of wider scope.—Reuter.

PRAGUE, March 22.

The German Farmers' Party, one of the three "activist" parties, co-operating with the Czechs, have left the Government and joined the Nazi Sudeten German Party under Herr Henlein.—Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL DEEPLY GRIEVED

Wire To Allahabad Congress Chief To Assist In Restoration Of Peace

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

A telegram has been received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by Mr. Muzaffar Hussain, President of the Allahabad Town Congress Committee, regarding the communal riots in the Province. Pandit Jawaharlal's telegram reads:—

"ALMORA,

"Just learnt with great sorrow of the communal riots. Deeply grieved at the death of Pashupathi Nath. Regret my absence. Hope Congressmen will continue in assisting in the fullest measure in restoring peace and harmony. We must face all the 'Goonda' elements without fear or favour.—Jawaharlal Nehru."

Mr. Muzaffar Hussain has sent the following reply to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

"Pashupathi Nath seriously wounded. His condition is hopeful. The general situation is improving. The bazaars are opening. Congressmen did their duty. —Muzaffar Hussain."

There has been no report of any assault to-day up to the evening and it is hoped that the night also will pass off quietly.

Situation In Benares Improved

BENARES, March 22.

The riot situation has improved very much, and a majority of the shops in the City have been opened.

A largely attended meeting, in which both Hindus and Muslims participated, was held this evening, when members of both the communities took a vow not to quarrel with each other.

A proclamation has been made by the Police by beat of drums that since the situation has improved considerably, shops can now remain open till 10 p.m.—United Press.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

Issues Before Madras Legislature Congress Party Meeting

MADRAS: March 22.

It is understood that the Madras Legislature Congress Party met to-day when the question of the formation of linguistic provinces of Tamil, Andhra, Karnataka and Kerala was discussed and agreed that non-official resolutions embodying demands for the formation of these provinces would be brought before the Assembly during the present session.

DEPUTY-SPEAKERSHIP.

It is reliably understood that Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathy has sent a letter resigning the Deputy-Speakership of the Assembly and it is learnt that the Party discussed this matter also to-day. A P

AHMEDABAD MILL-WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

Following the enforcement of the scheme of Standardisation of wages 300 operatives of the Weaving Department of the Commercial Mill downed tools yesterday, on the ground that their wages had been reduced.

The Secretary of the Labour Association is trying to persuade them to return to work by explaining to them the implications of the Standardisation scheme.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE SPREADS

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

The strike fever has spread to one more mill to-day namely the Asarwa Mill, whose weavers have downed tools this afternoon.—A. P.

ROOSEVELT TO BE CHALLENGED

Sequel To Orders On Tennessee Valley Chairman

WASHINGTON, March 22

President Roosevelt has given Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, the Chairman of the Tennessee Valley authority, an alternative either of proving or withdrawing his charges against the other two of the Tennessee Valley authority members or of resigning. At the same time he indicated he would move for Dr. Morgan's immediate suspension or removal, if the latter fails to comply with his request.

Dr. Morgan has refused to resign. At the same time he has challenged President Roosevelt's authority to remove him from the office.—Reuter

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME

Sind Ministerial Party Formed: New Govt. In Saddle

KARACHI, March 22.

The new Ministers assumed charge of their respective Departments this morning.

The new Party has been named the "Nationalist Party."

The Assembly is likely to meet on March 25, sit up till March 29 and re-meet after the Easter Holidays.

The Ministers have received numerous congratulatory telegrams including from Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto and Haji Sir Abdulla Haroon.

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME

The programme of the new Party has not yet been definitely formulated, but it is understood that it will include the release of Hansraj "Wireless", immediate abolition of nominations to local bodies, abolition of the present practice as regards offering seating accommodation to Burbais on the recommendation of officials, reform of the institution of Honorary Magistrates, introduction of total Prohibition of Charas, and partial Prohibition of Liquor, possibly in a selected locality, giving effect to the proposals of the Reorganisation Committee which recommended extensive retrenchment; cessation of collection of fines from Civil Disobedience prisoners, and recommendation at a future date to the Government of India to remove the restrictions on the entry into India of Moulvi Obaidulla-Sindhi externed in Mecca.—A. P.

GANDHI-BRABOURNE PARLEYS

(Continued from Page 1).

till 8 p.m. with a short break during prayer time.—

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi's talks with the Governor on the question of the release of political prisoners and detenus were inconclusive, and Gandhiji may interview His Excellency again after his return from Delang.

Among the many who interviewed Gandhiji this evening were President of the Trade Union Congress, Mr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh of the Gandhi Seva Sangh.—A.P.

'GURUDEV-BAPU' TALKS

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Poet Rabindranath Tagore, came to see Mahatma Gandhi at 8 this evening at "Woodburn Park", the residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, where Gandhiji is staying at present, when Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was also present.

The interview lasted only fifteen minutes, during which the talks centred round the communal disturbances in different parts of the country at present.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY

CALCUTTA, March. 22.

Gandhiji's health continues to be satisfactory. This morning Dr. Ajit Bose, who has been trying to relieve his blood pressure, found his condition satisfactory.

Dr. A. Domenicone, Radiologist, in whose chamber Gandhiji underwent an X-ray examination recently, also examined him this morning and found nothing unsatisfactory in his heart and lungs.—United Press

KASTURBA AND PARTY LEAVE FOR DELANG

WARDHAGANJ, March 22.

Kaka Kalelkar, Messrs Krishnadas Jaju, Manilal Gandhi and Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi are leaving to-day for Delang to attend the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference.—United Press.

Tension At Hangkew Occupied Area

SHANGHAI, March 22.

Following a firing by an unknown person in which a Japanese Civilian was reported to have been killed in the occupied area in Hangkew, all bridges into the International Settlement were closed.

Troops were called out and machine guns were placed in position because of fears of Japanese retaliation.

Later, the tension eased and the settlement entrances were reopened, after having been closed for two and half hours.—Reuter.

KHANDESH MILLOWNERS DEFY ORDERS

Masani On Duty Of Congress Ministry

BOMBAY, March 22.

"A challenge to the authority of the Congress Ministry is being thrown by the textile millowners of Khandesh," declared Mr. M. R. Masani, member of the Congress Labour Committee, who returned to Bombay this morning from Khandesh, in the course of an exclusive interview with the "United Press":—

"The refusal of these millowners to give effect to the Interim Report of the Textile Inquiry Committee, is creating a grave situation. Already, 2,700 workers in Dhulia have been locked out for the past fortnight and on April 1st a stoppage in the other centres, effecting about 10,000 workers, is likely if, by then, the employers do not abandon their recalcitrant attitude.

"The millowners are behaving as if the writ of the Congress Ministry does not run in Khandesh!" continued Mr. Masani. "The dispute is no longer one between Capital and Labour, but between Capital and Congress. To allow the employers to get away with this behaviour would be to allow the popular Ministry's will to be paralysed by vested interests, not only in this instance but also otherwise in future.

"Therefore, public support should be forthcoming for the Khandesh workers.

MAHARASHTRA MUST MOVE

"I was glad to find that the Khandesh District Congress Committee and the Dhulia Town Congress Committee have taken a firm stand in the matter and called for the enforcement of the Interim Report. I hope the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee also will actively intervene and, not only agitate but also make it clear that it will declare a boycott of the products of these mills, and enforce it, if necessary, with peaceful picketing as in 1930 and 1932."—United Press.

GRAND NATIONAL PROSPECTS

Davy Jones Scratched

LONDON, March, 22.

Davy Jones has been scratched from the Grand National.

There is no really outstanding horse in this year's Grand National, and the firm state of the going may give faster and younger horses better chances. The conditions should result in a large number of finishers and unusually fast going. Herbert Smyth, trainer of one of the younger runners, the seven-year-old "Blueshirt" fully expects the fine stayer to win. Indeed, at weights, he seems to be an excellent bet, but French supporters think that Takvorpacha will repeat Lutteur's success in 1909, and will be the first six-year-old ally sloper in 1915. A large contingent of prominent all Irish runners give hope of a first all Irish victory since Tory Town in 1920. Mr. Beeby considers that he holds an excellent chance, with "De La Chance" and "Rock Quilla". Other fancied horses include "Dominick's Cross, Frobisher", Lough Cottage" and "Redknight".—Reuter

"AUSTRIAN 'COUP.' FAIT ACCOMPLI"

LONDON, March 22.

There was a full attendance of Ministers at the Cabinet meeting, at which it is understood, as forecast yesterday, a broad agreement was reached on the lines to be followed by the Premier in his foreign policy statement in the House of Commons on Thursday.

A further meeting to-morrow of the Cabinet is expected to give final approval. The Government's attitude when Mr. Chamberlain makes a statement in the Commons on Thursday is believed likely to be:

No special guarantee of military assistance for Czechoslovakia in the event of an attack by Germany can be given now.

The Soviet invitation to a conference of all Democratic Powers on the Fascist aggression in Europe should be rejected as serving no useful purpose.

The policy of Non-Intervention in Spain should be continued, but there appears little prospect of the Non-Intervention Committee being summoned. The Austrian 'coup' is regarded as a 'fait accompli'.

The opening of the planned Anglo-German conversations are "inopportune" at present. Anglo-Italian conversations are proceeding satisfactorily.—Reuter.

'Surrender All Arms And Ammunition'

VIENNA, March 22.

The police have ordered the surrender of all arms and ammunition by March 25.

Thereafter, possessors will be severely punished.—Reuter.

GUJARATI PRIMARY TEACHERS' GRIEVANCES

Mrs. Munshi Leads Deputation To Bombay Premier

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, President of All Gujarat Teachers' Conference led a deputation of primary teachers to the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister and placed before him certain proposals with reference to resolutions passed by the recent Gujarat Primary Teachers Conference.

The deputation urged that the Primary Education Act of 1923 should be repealed and Government should take over the administration of primary education from the District Local Boards and smaller municipalities. They also submitted that the salaries of primary teachers required revision on the lines of Sathe-Paranjpe scheme sanctioned by the Legislature in 1926 and that the Congress Ministry should compensate primary teachers who had suffered on account of the Non-co-operation Movement. Further, it was urged that hardship resulting from non-recognition of teachers certificates given by the Indian States Training Colleges of Baroda and Rajkot should be removed and that Government should recognise the certificates of training given by the Gujarat Vidyapith.

ADMISSION TO TRAINING COLLEGE

Another point which the deputation discussed referred to women seeking admission to the Women's Traning College, Ahmedabad. Under the existing practice married women seeking admission are required to obtain a declaration from their husbands that they permit their wives to study at the College. But women who have been discarded or driven away by their husbands find it difficult to furnish such declarations and the deputationists suggested that the production of such written declarations from husbands should be dispensed with.

The Prime Minister assured the deputation that he would carefully look into the suggestions.

Sardar's Wire To Satyapal And Gopichand

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The "United Press" understands that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, has sent the following telegram to Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Opposition and of the Congress Party in the Punjab Legislative Assembly:—

"Unity between the two Congress groups (in the Punjab) is highly essential at this critical juncture. If my assistance would help (in achieving that object), both you and Dr. Satyapal, (President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee) should come here to-morrow." United Press.

BRITISH PROTEST AGAINST AIR RAID

Litvinoff's Invitation Under Consideration

LONDON, March 21.

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister gave reports of the British Minister at Barcelona on bombing of last Thursday and Friday and referred to the instructions sent to the British Agent at Burgos to inform the Spanish Nationalist authorities that recent intensification of aerial bombardment of Barcelona, resulting in heavy loss of life among civilian population had been viewed with horror by His Majesty's Government and by the British people, and that in these circumstances His Majesty's Government desired to draw the attention of General Franco's administration to the fact that direct and deliberate attacks on civil populations were contrary to the principles of international law.

Mr. Chamberlain added that similar representations had been made by the French Government and His Majesty's Government were inviting the Vatican to do likewise.

On the subject of non-intervention, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, after recalling the Premier's statement in Commons on February 28th that informal negotiations were proceeding on points connected with the British plan on which it had not yet been possible to reach an agreement, informed the House that the date of the next meeting of Non-Intervention Committee had not been fixed.

Questioned on the Government's attitude to the proposal of the Russian Foreign Minister that a Conference of Major Powers be held to discuss the German annexation of Austria, the Premier said that the Government had received the proposal of the Soviet and were giving consideration to it. He was not, however, prepared to anticipate his general statement with regard to issues arising from the present situation.

Prime Minister informed the Commons that His Majesty's Government had kept the United States Government generally informed of their attitude to the recent events in Europe.—B. O. W.

BRITISH GUARANTEE FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Lennox Boyd Expresses Regret For Unauthorised Pronouncement

LONDON, March 21.

The week-end speech of Mr. Lennox Boyd wherein he ridiculed the idea of British guarantee for Czechoslovakia was raised in the House of Commons. Mr. Arthur Henderson declared that the speech was broadcast to the continent and struck consternation in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Lennox Boyd in a personal explanation admitted the error and assured the House that he did not realise the importance that might be attached to his words, but he would realise in future that any words that he might say must be weighed very carefully before expression.

Mr Neville Chamberlain said that Mr. Lennox Boyd not being a Cabinet member and no party to Government's policy until it was declared, undoubtedly would have been better advised if he had been more careful in the language used especially at a moment of some delicacy. He committed an indiscretion and an error of judgment and nothing more.

The premier was quite certain that he would be most careful and not repeat it and added that the policy of the Government and their attitude towards the question on which Mr. Lennox Boyd spoke would be disclosed in the House of Commons in the course of the present week.—Reuter's Special

REBEL'S NEW OFFENSIVE

SARAGOSSA, March 22.

A new Franco offensive has begun near Huesca, which for many months has been almost surrounded by the Republicans.—Reuter.

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ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Sequel To Alleged Indiscipline Among British Troops

DEBATE ON MOTOR VEHICLES AMENDING BILL

NEW DELHI: March 22.

The adjournment motion tabled this morning to discuss the "indiscipline among soldiers as evidenced by the assault on a taxi-driver at Dehra Dun," was postponed till to-morrow, as the Law Member said that the Meerut District Headquarters had informed him on telephone that they had no information yet of the alleged incident.

Discussion continued on the Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill, in the course of which Mr. N. J. Roughton made out official care for compulsory insurance.—United Press.

Proceedings In Detail

In the Assembly to-day Pt. K. K. Malaviya attempted to move an adjournment motion to discuss "the misconduct of some British soldiers in Dehra Dun in attacking a taxi driver and driving off taxi as reported in "Hindustan Times" showing the increase of indiscipline among British troops.

In reply to the President's question, the mover said his intention was to discuss the increase of indiscipline among British troops.

Sir N. N. Sircar, Leader of the House, pointed out that beyond the press statement, the mover had not backed his motion by any facts. As soon as notice of motion was received at 11 a. m., the Government got into touch with headquarters at Dehra Dun and received the information that nothing was known there about this incident, and that if such incident had happened and if culprits could be traced, they would be placed before a magistrate. In the circumstances it would be inexpedient to allow the adjournment to discuss the so-called growing indiscipline among British troops.

Mr. B. J. Desai said this was the first time during the last three years that he had heard an objection being raised on the ground on which the Leader of the House had done so.

The President observed that there was no objection 'per se' to notice being given of an adjournment motion on a matter of public importance, simply because it happened to be based on a newspaper report. But the Chair had always endeavoured to ascertain how far that report could be relied upon. In this particular case, the Leader of the House had stated that as soon as notice was received Government got into touch with the authorities in Dehra Dun, and were informed that the authorities were not aware of the happening. The Chair would not therefore be justified in accepting this motion.

The President allowed the matter to stand over till to-morrow, till further information was available.

Sir N. N. Sircar made it clear that if it was the intention of members opposite to put a short question on the subject, he was willing to agree not to raise the question of 'subjudice' at all, but if it was an adjournment motion, then, that agreement was off.

DESAI'S RETORT

Mr. Desai stated that where the Leader of the House in the circumstances in which he was placed desired that the proper time for raising the question was not yet and that it might be raised later on on sufficient information being received, then the right which the House had to-day when the matter was not subjudice should not be destroyed by any move on Government's part to make it subjudice by having a chalan or some such proceeding.

The President said the rules were, clear. If at any stage it appeared that the matter was 'subjudice,' then it was for the Chair to stay its hand altogether.

Debate On Motor Bill

Mr. Ramnarain Singh continued the debate on the motion for reference of the Motor Vehicles Bill to Select Committee. He said that need for the Bill was by no means proved. Had the member in charge of the Bill received any representation asking for the Bill either from provincial governments or from motor owners? Was the Bill calculated to bring any more profit to motor owners or more comforts to passengers? He contended there was no need for the constitution of regional authorities. And why should the Central Government be invested with more powers? The country knew how the powers that the Government already were used in 1932, when men wearing khadi were not allowed to get into buses (Mr. Gadgil: Except in police vans).

EUROPEAN VIEWPOINT

Mr. J. D. Boyle (European group). Gave support to the general principles of the Bill, such as co-ordination, scientific control, codification of laws and also with the principle of third party insurance. He thought that the provision by which the application of the provision regarding compulsory insurance would not be made effective for five years, should go a long way towards overcoming objections. As regards the application of the Bill being confined to British India, he hoped that Government would not overlook, and would press for, reciprocal action by the states, so as to make the main provisions of the Bill applicable throughout the whole of India. He voiced the European Group's objection to the principle of the clause relating to fixing of maxima and minima rates. This they considered a dangerous principle, and hoped that the Select Committee would find a suitable alternative.

CASE FOR COMPULSORY INSURANCE.

Mr. N. J. Roughton (official) confined his attention to the criticisms against the provisions regarding insurance. He said a majority of the speakers against the provision belonged to a party which took particular interest in the welfare of the poor man, and a party which he was confident, would do its utmost to promote a measure which was so obviously intended to benefit victims of undeserved misfortune. The question had been asked why not have old age pensions. He agreed old age pensions were a beneficent social measure but were very expensive, but compulsory insurance was a measure whose cost, was very low.

THREE ARGUMENTS.

As regards the objection to insurance being a central subject, Mr. Roughton explained that in the interest of uniformity, it must be a central subject. Provincial variations in this matter were undesirable, and would only have the effect of hampering the purpose of insurance. On the general question of provincial prerogative, he pointed out insurance was comparable to workmen's compensation. No province felt aggrieved, because workmen's compensation was a subject of central legislation. He gave three main arguments in favour of compulsory insurance, firstly the appalling mortality from motor accidents. In Germany it was 46.6 per 10,000 vehicles, Italy 59.4 while in India it was 93.

Secondly the complete failure of victims to claim compensation which was legally their due. Insurance committee had recorded the conclusion that in minor accidents, compensation though generally inadequate was paid without legal action, but such payments were a rare in serious accidents. Thirdly, the small cost one anna per passenger per hundred miles and two annas per ton of goods per day was well worth paying. these arguments taken together made an unanswerable case. It was better to prevent a fatality to the bread-winner than to pay compensation to his dependents.

Dr. D'Souza criticised the omission to make registration certificates in one province valid all over India, and said this would cause hardship to planters.

WHY SUBORDINATE MOTOR TRANSPORT?

Mr. Abdul Rashid Choudhury said that the bill was intended to give effect mainly to recommendations of the Wedgwood Committee. That committee's recommendations had been condemned by the house and in the press but the Government apparently paid no heed to such condemnation and had come forward with an enactment intended to carry out those recommendations. On this ground alone, the bill ought to be respected. He did not know what would be the effect of this bill on motor vehicles legislation already enacted in the provinces.

Referring to road-rail competition, he declared in no circumstances would he agree to interests of motor transport being restricted or subordinated to railway interests.

Sardar Sant Singh agreed that some control on motor transport was necessary, in order to prevent the large number of road accidents, but he wished that the bill was simpler. Actually the provisions were so complicated, as to hamper free use of motor vehicles.

LINE CLEAR FOR FOREIGN CAPITALISTS

Mr. Thirumala Rao declared that the provisions such as those relating to the deposit of a lump sum of rupee one lakh to cover insurance on an unlimited number of vehicles would have the effect of removing the industry from the hands of middle classes and transferring it to foreign capitalists, who already had such a hold on the transport industry, through manufacture of vehicles.

Referring to third party insurance, he opposed it, and asserted it was not calculated to minimise the evils against which it was aimed. Railways, which were liable to pay compensation for accidents and were State-managed and controlled, had not succeeded in minimising casualties. He thought sickness insurance was a greater necessity at present than third party insurance, which would only bear heavily on the passenger.

WHY THIS SPECIAL TREATMENT?

Sir Ziauddin asked, was it intended to end or mend motor transport in this country. It seemed to him that between the railway authorities and bus companies the case of the private owner had been neglected. Every politician and government servant had to have a car (laughter). It was a necessity to them, but they were required to pay such a heavy price in the shape of petrol cost.

Fixation of maximum and minimum rates was a step which he could not understand. In 1934, Government refused to accept his resolution for fixing steamer fare between Chittagong and Rangoon. Why were they attempting to do for the motor transport, what they had refused for the steamers?

Mr. Bajoria urged that fresh roads should be opened in the interior of the country, which would bring goods to the railways. He objected to the principle that long distance traffic should be left to railways, and thought that compulsory insurance was not practicable, so long as the present high insurance rates prevailed.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Bombay Assembly Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

ed was construction of new pucca roads and not repair of the present roads. As regards the repair of roads leading to Haripura, the speaker said that nearly four to five lakhs of people were to visit the Haripura session of the Congress and it was but proper that the roads ought to be repaired. It was wrong to say that the rural population of the district were disappointed with the Congress Government.

SPEECH IN URDU

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan got up and began speaking in Urdu.

The Speaker intervened and wanted to know from the member if he would speak in that language alone in future.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan stated that he felt that he can express himself better in Urdu on the particular subject. The Speaker allowed him to continue.

WILL GOVT. PUBLISH PROGRAMME?

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan suggested that Government should publish their road construction programme along with the budget estimates so that the members and the public might know what roads Government intended to repair and what roads they intended to reconstruct. He agreed that all the roads in the Presidency could not be made very good at a stroke of the pen. But with a view to remove public suspicion, Government should publish their programme as there might be an impression that moneys were being spent on roads which did not need as much repair as many others.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta supported the cut motion. He urged that Government should launch on a more energetic policy with regard to the construction of roads. Communications and buildings formed a very important factor in the economy of the country. He wanted to know whether Government charged any rents for buildings under their control and owned by them. He asked whether Government charged any rents for the High Court, for the P.W.D. Secretariat and so on.

Mr. Nurie, pointed out that the cut motion before the House was pertaining to the road policy of the Government and not buildings.

The Chair upheld the objection.

Mr. Mehta proceeding said that numerous villages in the rural areas, especially in Thana, and Satara Districts, were actually cut off from "civilisation" as it were due to lack of means to communicate with the "outerworld".

Concluding he urged the Government to make a revision of the petrol fund quota received from the Central Government at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. G. K. Phadke supported the cut motion.

Mr. H. V. Patasker complained that the roads in the Khandesh Districts were far from satisfactory. He wondered whether such bad roads existed elsewhere in the Presidency.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar (Bombay Suburban District) said that the road other than the main which was well looked after and mostly used by motorists, should need some urgent repairs.

Mr. D. J. Ferreira said that the road between Gorai and Manori was very bad and deserved Government's attention promptly.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

Mr. Nurie replying to the debate said that Government were awake to the fact that the condition of the roads in the Presidency was not what it desired them to be. Good roads and easy communications went with civilisation. But unfortunately, good roads had not been provided. Reference had been made to the policy of the old Government on the question, but it had not been stated what exactly that policy was.

Continuing the Minister stated that he was aware that the roads in certain provinces were better than those in the Bombay Presidency. But those roads were good, not because they were meant for the benefit of the people, but for quite different purposes. Wherever there have been military stationed it would be found that roads were good. Even in the Bombay Presidency, the roads in the Central Division were good, because the military were stationed there.

The reason for the present condition of the roads was that they were used by fast moving transport. Heavily loaded lorries and buses shook the very foundation of roads; carts did not damage the roads much. But all of them could not be improved in a day.

It had been suggested that the bullock carts should be taxed. The owners of these carts were the most taxed people and could not be taxed any further.

If good roads were wanted then people in the cities would have to pay a little more and he was sure that members of the House who were asking for better roads would not like to have them on that condition. He assured the House that steps were being taken to have good roads before long.

CONSTRUCTION POLICY EXPLAINED.

Explaining the Road Construction Policy of the present Government, the Minister for Public Works stated that the Road Policy that was being followed was directed to the following ends:—

(1) Provide missing links in the existing roads which prove an obstacle to traffic, such as bridges and their link approaches.

(2) Providing improved surfaces and foundations for the heavily trafficked roads.

(3) Providing dustless surfaces of important sections of roads and roads passing through towns and villages so as to remove dust nuisance to inhabitants.

(4) Connecting villages with main roads and railway stations by providing feeder roads. And connecting village with village.

This was the present policy of the Government and the Minister said that the Government was trying its best to achieve the objective as early as possible. Last budget provided three and half lakhs for the purpose and a provision had been made for four and a half lakhs for the budget year. Out of the 34 lakhs provided in the budget for road construction and improvement 16 lakhs was being spent in the Southern Division 8 lakhs in the Central Division and 6 lakhs in the Northern Division.

PLEA FOR MORE FUNDS.

Referring to the suggestions made that the provincial Government should fight with the Government of India for more funds etc., the speaker said that a beggar could not be a chooser The two annas petrol tax was being distributed by the Central Government to the Provincial Governments on certain conditions. The Provincial Governments have to act as the Central Government desired. Not more than 25 per cent. of the amount given was to be spent on country roads and not less than 25 per cent. was to be spent on feeder roads. Twenty lakhs of rupees was allotted by the Central Government to the Provincial Government. But the amount remained with the Central Government. Schemes for road improvement and construction had to be submitted to the Central Government by the Provincial Government, and if the Central Government approved of the scheme 90 per cent. of the estimated expenditure was transferred to the Provincial Government. Otherwise the amount was not given. Though they realised that development of roads was absolutely necessary for the economic development of the country, moneys were not provided for improving their condition.

As regards the floating of a loan for the construction and repairs of roads, the Minister stated that final sanction from the Government of India had not yet come.

BOMBAY-AHMEDABAD ROAD.

Referring to the Bombay-Ahmedabad Road, the Minister observed that he made the position clear in the Conference of the Transport Advisory Council. Whatever recommendations were agreed to by the Council would apply to the whole of the country and would include the Bombay-Ahmedabad Road. The recommendations about which he had drawn the attention of the House, were all included in the Bill which was now before the Central Legislative Assembly. They were based on the recommendations of the Wedgwood Committee Report. The more important of the terms of agreement were, to limit the speed on the roads, not to allow heavily loaded motor lorries to run on these roads or to limit the load and to restrict certain roads running parallel to the railway track from being used for through bus or lorry traffic. These roads would be open to such traffic by sections.

It was not intended that there should be no bus traffic at all on these roads; only the Bombay-Thana Road was not open to bus traffic on the ground that there was good suburban train service and that for the most part, the Road ran parallel to the Railway line.

As regards the limitations referred to by the members, he said that these restrictions were the same as were proposed in the Bill, and as implemented according to the Wedgwood Report. The underlying policy was that Rs. 800 crores were sunk on the Railways in India and, naturally if they did not make a profit, provinces also would suffer. Therefore the provinces must cut the unhealthy competition between the Rail and Road traffic.

IN PEOPLE'S INTERESTS.

Mr. Nurie assured the House that the construction of roads in the province would be governed by the interests of the people and not by the interests of the Railways.

One difficulty was, the Minister continued, that the Railway line in the Bombay province, came into existence long before the roads were constructed. Therefore the interests of the Railways weighed heavily with the Government of India, whenever the question of constructing a road came up before them.

As regards the Bridge over the Narbada river, the Railway Company were prepared to sell it for Rs. 5 lakhs, while the estimate for the construction of a new bridge was about Rs. 25 lakhs. The cost of constructing the road was about Rs. 2 lakhs. This road was of much use for Gujerat and Government had to agree to the terms of the Railway, and he thought that in doing so, Government had taken the right step. As regards the Bridge in the Kaira District. though no agreement was reached with the Government of India, their permission was obtained to construct the Bridge and this indicated that Government of India might possibly come to a nearly decision on the matter.

GENERAL POLICY.

As regards the general policy, Mr. Nurie stated that their policy was in the interests of the people, though Government could not go as fast as the member had wished. They could not construct roads in a haphazard manner. Government wanted to have a well chalkedout programme before them. An expert had been appointed and he had prepared a programme extending over a period of seven years, after he had laboured for 10 months. That programme was accepted by the Board of Communications. In this programme every attempt was made to give prominence to the most important roads. This programme was adopted by the Divisional Sub-Committee and the Board of Communications, and he hoped, it would meet with the general approval of the House.

COST OF PROGRAMME.

The Finance Minister had made a mention of this programme, though no money was allotted for the purpose. It was too early as the matter had yet to receive the approval of the Government of India. If the whole programme of seven years had to be carried out, it would cost about Rs. 4 crores. Nobody could say that this scheme was not upto the expectations and that would mean yearly they would have to spend about Rs. 50 lakhs on roads. Their share of 2 annas in the Petrol Fund was legitimately their own and they had a right to make use of that fund for the construction of Roads.

Referring to the Dhulia-Surat Road and connecting it with the Nasik-Bulsar Road, the Minister stated that Government of India objected to the scheme, as the Railway had objected to it. But Bombay Government realised its importance to the poor agriculturist and impressed this aspect on Government of India. Government were serious about it. The Board of Communications was opposed to this Scheme, but Government were still pursuing the matter.

IN DEFENCE OF BULLOCK CARTS.

Vigorously defending the bullock carts for having an important part to play on the economic development of the province, he replied that the bullock-carts would not be stopped from plying on the roads, because it was suggested that they were a nuisance. Government had no intention of taxing them, as they were used by poor people and cultivators. As regards the suggestion of segregating the bullock-cart traffic from the motor traffic, the Minister said that Government would consider the question, in the case of those roads where traffic was considered to be too heavy. Government were aware what sort of treatment the motorists were giving to the bullock-carts on the roads, while it cost about Rs. 8/8 per square yard for the construction of the roads mostly used by the motorists. It was the duty of Government to provide roads which were not only useful but also convenient for bullock-cart traffic. He expressed the hope that most of such roads would be taken on hand very soon and within seven years all those roads would be in a good, improved and modernised condition and motor buses could run on those roads, just as they were running at present in the city.

As regards the complaint of a member that a road was torn within a short time, the Minister pointed out that that road belonged to the District Local Board and Government could not be blamed for that. Three engineers had already looked into the matter and their opinion was awaited. But he would remind the member that there were other districts, where there were no roads at all, such as the Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Thana districts, and he would say that their need was urgent. Concluding the Minister stated that the roads would be constructed having regard to the interests of the people and keeping in view the economic development of the province.

HISTORY OF ROAD FUND

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Minister's statements appeared to have diverted the discussion from that of the roads to be constructed from the Provincial Revenue, to a discussion on Petrol Fund. The Minister had stated the unfortunate position of the Presidency and said that the Petrol Fund was in the hands of the Government of India who would not part with it unless certain conditions were agreed to. He knew the history of the Road Fund Whatever be the claims of the Government of India, this province and the other province

(Continued on page 9 col. 4)

GUARANTEES REGARDING BLUE WATERS OF NILE

Abyssinia Will Loom Large In Anglo-Italian Parleys

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

News has reached London of an Italian move in Abyssinia that will have an important effect upon the Anglo-Italian talks now going on in Rome.

It is reported that the Duke of Aosta, the Italian Viceroy of Abyssinia, has promised independence to the province of Gojam.

He called all the available native chiefs and their followers to an open-air meeting, and made a speech, relayed by loud speakers on poles, declaring the suggested independence.

A similar offer is said to have been made to the natives of Tigre, to the north of Gojam.

This news has reached London from a reliable correspondent in the French port of Djibouti who posted his message on February 25. The correspondent is an Ethiopian.

His reports, I am assured, have proved correct before, and there is no reason to doubt this one.

DIFFICULT AREA TO SUBDUE.

Gojam has been the most intractable part of Abyssinia. The country is mountainous. It has been the scene of constant revolts, and the objective of a series of Italian punitive expeditions.

The area has been regularly bombed by aeroplanes from Addis Ababa Owing to the nature of the land and the mobility of the native forces, none of these steps has had the desired effect.

IN THE BLUE NILE VALLEY.

The Viceroy's speech may have been a ruse to secure a pacified native population, but it has wider implications.

Gojam is in the bend of the Blue Nile flowing from Lake Tsana to the Sudan, the very area which the British Government desires to safeguard.

Guarantees regarding the upper waters of the Blue Nile are among the objects of the British Government in the Rome talks. It is hoped to secure them as part of the general settlement in the Mediterranean, the Near and Middle West

In the 1925 Abyssinia declaration by the Powers, Gojam and the Tsana region were recognised by the Emperor of Ethiopia, France, and Italy as the British sphere of influence.

U. S. Businessman To Study Yoga In Bombay

BAGUIO (Philippine), March 21.

Mr. Guy H. Hague, an American businessman, who has long been an admirer of India and a devoted student of her ancient Aryan culture, left the United States to undergo his study in Scientific Yoga at the Yoga Institute of Bombay, founded by Shri Yogendra.

He has just landed in Philippine Islands and is expected to reac. Bombay in the early part of next month.

Mr. Hague has prepared himself for all sacrifices and long stay for a complete course, both in the theory and practice of Yoga. It is understood that he will be placed under the direct and personal training of Shri Yogendra.—United Press.

INDIAN IN LONDON FILES SUIT FOR ASSAULT

King's Bench Division Awards Him £360 Damages

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 5.

An "R. A. F. Cocktail" was mentioned during the hearing, resumed in the King's Bench Division yesterday before Mr. Justice Hawke and a common jury, of the action brought by Mr. Daljit Singh, of New Delhi, India, against Hammersmith Palais, Ltd., of Brook Green-road, Hammersmith.

Mr. Singh, formerly an officer in the R.A.F., claimed damages for assault which he alleged was made on him by an attendant at Hammersmith Palais de Danse. The defence was a denial of the allegations.

For Mr. Singh it was alleged that an attendant named William Moran pushed him off a table on which he had stood to watch an exhibition dance, and that later Moran struck him to the ground and kicked him.

For the defence, Miss Louis Taylor, barmaid at the club attached to the Palais de Danse, to-day said that Mr. Singh came into the club about 9 o'clock and asked for a drink of "whisky, gin, brandy, and lime juice." He said, Put another gin in." which she did.

Half an hour later he returned. He was excited and, acting upon instructions, she refused to serve him, where upon he got into a temper and threw the money at her.

According to the evidence of Miss Carlton, manageress of the club, Mr. Singh described the drink for which he called as an "R.A.F. Cocktail," which he said he had invented. She said it was a funny concoction.

Mr. Maxwell Fyfe, K.C. (cross-examining): How much did this drink cost?

Miss Carlton: Three shillings and two-pence.

"How did you serve it?" asked counsel.

Mr. justice Hawke. In a long glass, I suppose.

The evidence was concluded and counsel addressed the jury.

The jury found for Mr. Singh and awarded him £ 360 damages. Mr. Justice Hawke entered judgment accordingly, with costs.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

A Tenant's Complaint

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been a common complaint of the tenants that they are being subjected to a hardship by the landlords. In support of this proposition I beg to publish my own experience in the matter which is as follows:

I have been residing at Rambaug for the last seven years and have been paying regularly a very exorbitant rent of Rs. 160 p.m. I had occupied the said premises on being given to understand that my tenancy will be made permanent if I made no default in paying the rent. Trusting on this solemn promise I started several institutions at this place, the most important of which was "Gurudawara." This holy place of worship has been here for the last seven years.

But disregarding the fact that I have paid him about Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 16,000 by way of rent and have made no default in the same. I was served with a notice to vacate followed by an ejectment suit. I explained my position to the Court pointing out my regularity in paying the rent, the solemn promise of the landlord, and requested him to grant at least 4 months' time to find a suitable place for the Gurudawara but was granted only one month's time.

To find a suitable place for this purpose is an extremely difficult task and I have been ruined by this act of the Landlord.

I am, therefore, of an opinion that provision should be made in the coming act relating to the tenant making it compulsory for the landlords to give at least 12 months' time to the tenant who is paying rent regularly. Besides the Courts of law should also consider this point in passing orders in the ejectment suits in the meanwhile.

As far as I am concerned, I have requested again the Court but to no purpose. I cannot remove this Gurudawara unless I get a suitable place for this purpose.

I therefore hereby draw the attention of the public and the Government of Bombay to the gross injustice to which I am subjected.—Yours, etc.,

VAID PREMSINGH,
Pradhan Gurdwara Sikh Sangat and Public Sevadal.
Bombay, March 22.

"All Up" Air Mail Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I should feel obliged to you if you would publish the following lines on the voice of the "Empire Air Mail Service" in an early issue of your paper.

It is a problem whether the Empire Air Mail compulsory service with certain participating countries benefits the public, particularly the businessmen.

To businessmen it does not so much matter whether a letter takes a few days or a few weeks to get the addressee so long as steamers do not carry cargo faster. Mail and cargo boats, by sea, go at almost the same rate of speed as before.

To businessmen what so much matters is the air service minimum unit of weight which is ½ Oz., carried for 2½ annas to countries participating in the scheme. Drafts and bills of exchange are presented for acceptance or payment earlier and sooner and at times, have to be allowed to hang fire for a time.

Bills of lading, insurance policies and invoices have weight and dimensions and these printed documents have to be filled in with particulars. If they are printed on thin, tissue paper, they cannot stand typewriting. A set of these documents outweigh the minimum unit of ½ Oz.

I am interested in collecting and exchanging postage stamps as a hobby and to be the compulsory air service hits hard as, now, I can send only one half of the weight by letter post.

If one loses his near and dear relative or friend one comes to know about it by letter sooner and at so little cost. It is only advantage I see in the Service.

It is one more problem for the thinkers to solve. It is said that the trend of modern civilisation brings in its train evil and misery.

I have a letter delivered to me on Monday evening and, before I have found time to attend to it, I have another letter delivered to me eht next day and yet one more on the following day. Attending to these letters received in quick succession calls for so much energy and entails so much strain on the nerves.—Yours, etc.,

GULAMHUSEIN P. MERCHANT.
"Moledina House",
144, Khoja Mohalla,
Bombay. No. 9; March, 21.

Observe 'Prohibition Day' On 1st April

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—1st of April will herald the dawn of a new era in the Bombay Presidency. It must have surely gladdened the hearts of all those who have cherished the noble cause of prohibition to know that the Act of prohibition comes into force on the 1st of April in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency.

I, therefore, earnestly appeal to all the Congress Committees throughout the Bombay Presidency to observe the 1st of April as 'Prohibition Day' by arranging huge Prabhat Pherries, processions, public meetings and if possible peaceful picketting all the liquor and toddy shops for a couple of hours in the evening to enthuse the people and to enlist their whole hearted support in favour of the prohibition movement. I also appeal to all those organisations working for prohibition to join hands with the Congress and make the 'Prohibition Day a grand success.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.
President Suberban Abkari Vigilance Committee.
Bandra.

Austria And Germany

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Austria has been annexed by Germany against the wishes of the other great European Powers. This is so because the balance of power which the great powers want to maintain in Europe, has been greatly disturbed. This annexation is the natural reaction of the past mistakes on the part of European Powers and as long as they continue to indulge in those mistakes, such reactions are bound to occur. This same Austria which loses its separate entity today, had three decades ago herself played the part of an aggressor against Turkey. She had then "annexed" two fertile provinces of Turkey, Herzegovina and Bosnia, and in spite of the repeated protests of Turkey, nothing was done by the great powers, although they were morally responsible for the integrity of the Turkish Empire. This happened in 1908 when Turkey was busy setting her house in order after the bloodless revolution which ended in the imprisonment of Sultan Abdul Hamid. Three years later, Italy invaded Tripoli against all the canons of justice and morality and spread her frightful policy by massacring thousands of Arabs in one day. What is happening in Europe today, is simply the reaction of the old mistakes. As Poet Tagore has aptly pointed out, nobody can stop Europe from reaping the fruits of her own Karma. The punishment is inevitable and all the powers are gradually and helplessly hastening towards it.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT OF POLITICS.
Bombay, March 21.

Street Lighting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our Municipality has made rapid progress as far as street lighting in our city is concerned. Bombay roads are shining with bright illumination due to these electric lights. Compare the lights we had some 20 years ago and the present ones, when we must congratulate our Bombay Municipality and our "Best" Company. These powerful lights are a blessing to the pedestrians and the vehicular traffic but to some extent a sort of nuisance to the residents in the buildings adjacent to them. Their illumination is so powerful that the light penetrates into the rooms of flats of buildings near by, even if the windows are shut and curtains drawn. It disturbs sleep. When the attention of the Municipality is drawn to it to put shades on such lights they demand Rs. 5 for a shade which in my opinion is unjustified, as why should tenants be penalised. For Municipality can well afford to fix shades without in any way interfering with the illumination on the road. Will the authorities look into this?—Yours, etc.,

M. N. DAVAR.
Bombay

Recalcitrance Of Kandesh Millowners

REFUSAL TO CARRYOUT TETILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

(From Our Correspondent)

DHULIA, March 21.

"The millowners of Khandesh are trying to do what the Governors of Bihar and U.P. have failed to do. They are refusing to carry out the orders of the Congress Cabinet which has endorsed the report of the Textile Inquiry Committee. The fight is no longer between the millowners and the workers of Dhulia. It is between the Congress and the millowners," declared Sjt. M. R. Masani, speaking at a large meeting yesterday evening attended by 3,000 persons and organised by the Dhulia City Congress Committee.

Sjt. Nathoo Parolekar, Chairman of the City Congress Committee, was in chair.

Speaking on the lock-out of the workers of the New Pratap Mills, Sjt. Masani said he was astonished that when the millowners of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur had increased the wages of their workers in accordance with the Enquiry Committee Report, those of Khandesh alone refused to do so. They stated that they could not afford to give any increase.

The speaker refused to believe that Sjt Jairamdas Daulatram and his equally respectable and sober colleagues would ever recommend a wage-increase if it could not be borne by the industry.

INSULT TO CONGRESS.

"The Congress Government of Bombay has called on both millowners and workers to give effect to the findings of the Textile Enquiry Committee as if it is the award of a court of arbitration," said Sjt. Masani. "The refusal of the millowners to accept the Congress Cabinet's decision is an insult to the Cabinet and to the whole Congress and I hope the Congress leaders of Khandesh, and indeed those of Maharashtra, should take up the matter and make it clear that they will not tolerate it. The example of the City Congress Committee in supporting the demand of the workers is a commendable one."

It was intended by the Labour organisations in Khandesh to call out on strike the workers in Amalner, Chalisgaon and Jalgaon in a few days. The 2,700 workers of Dhulia alone should not bear the burden of the struggle. The public also should play their part in bringing the millowners to their senses by boycotting cloth produced in such mills and the Congress Committees should organise such a boycott and picketing as in 1930 and 1932.

"This time, fortunately, it will not be necessary to go to jail for peaceful picketing," said Sjt. Masani, "as we have Sjt. Munshi, a Congressman, as Minister for Law and Order."

Sjt. Masani also referred to the fact that meetings were being held at various places that day to call for the lifting of the ban on the Communist Party. Their demand was based on an assertion of the rights of free association and free expression of opinion. Whether the Communists worked on the right lines or not, was beside the point.

"Democracy is based on the right of the people to decide what is good for them after hearing all points of view. I have my differences with the policy and methods of the Communists," said Sjt. Masani, "but never-theless I stand for their right freely and openly to advocate them."

A resolution was unanimously carried protesting against the ban on the Communist Party and calling for its [illegible].

The Chairman, Sjt. Parolekar, in his concluding remarks said he and some of his colleagues had seen Sjt. Kher and Sjt. Gulzarilal Nanda, and placed before them the workers' case. The Ministers were sympathetic to the workers' cause.

Instead of increasing the wages the millowners of Dhulia had been cutting the wages of the workers and finally, when they expressed their protest by way of Satyagraha they had locked them out.

The Khandesh Labour Federation was giving the call for a stoppage in the other mills in Khandesh in pursuance of the demand for the implementing of the Textile Enquiry Committee's Report. He appealed to the workers of Dhulia who had already been workless for 17 days to hold out. In fighting their own battle, they were also fighting the battle of the Congress.

NURIE DEFENDS POLICY

(Continued from page 8.)

namely, the initial idea of levy-namely, the initial idea of a levying a new tax on Petrol was to make up a fund to use in the construction of roads. The promise was that each province would get a share in proportion to the petrol consumed in that province. Then came the Niemeyer Award. And it was stated that if Railway revenue suffered the Province also would suffer to a similar extent. In order to secure the legitimate share or perhaps greater share for the railways the provinces were called upon to come to an understanding in regard to the construction of Roads.

WHY SUBMIT IT TO INDIA GOVERNMENT?

If the Hon'ble Minister had given in on this point, then he would have done this province a great wrong. And that was, no condition could be accepted in the matter of construction of roads from the Provincial Revenue, or of roads which were not competitive roads. The Minister had stated that the Report of the Special Officer (about the seven-year plan) had to go to the Government of India for approval. If it was about the competitive roads, he could understand such a course of action. But he did not see any reason why the programme which referred to all the roads in the province, should be submitted for approval by the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nurie was heard saying: He himself had submitted it to Government of India.

Mr. G. O. Pike in reply stated that when he had said that the bullockcarts did more damage to the roads and hence should be made to pay a small license fees. it was pointed out by the Minister that the bullockcart owner was a poor man. It was not an argument, stated Mr. Pike, that rich man should pay thousands and poor man nothing because a bullockcart owner was a poor man. His information was that the bullockcart did the initial damage to the road. He wanted to know from the Minister if the same conditions as those applying to the moneys given from the Petrol Fund would apply to the amount to be raised by loan.

Hon. Mr. Nurie recited an Urdu couplet to the effect that he is a bold thief who comes to commit theft with a light in his hand. That applied to the Leader of the Opposition. It was he, as Minister of the Government of Bombay, who agreed to the conditions laid down regarding the use of Petrol Fund. Whether it was a feeder road or a competitive road, if the amount was from the Petrol Fund, an explanation was due to the Government of India.

As far as he was concerned, when he attended a meeting at Delhi in December, he expressed himself against these conditions and even went to the extent certain steps which were not in the interest of the Province. Unfortunately those conditions had been agreed to.

"CUT" WITHDRAWN

As regards the Provincial Roads to be constructed from Provincial Funds, the approval of the Central Government was not to be got, because the Central Government has nothing whatever to do with it. Two schemes had been prepared for the seven year plan. One of them was to be undertaken from the funds to be received from the Petrol Fund and hence had to receive the approval of the Government of India. The other has to be undertaken from the loan that is to be raised. The latter is not to receive the approval of the Government of India. The Provincial Government were the masters and they could do whatever they liked, whether the roads were competitive road or other roads.

The cut motion was withdrawn.

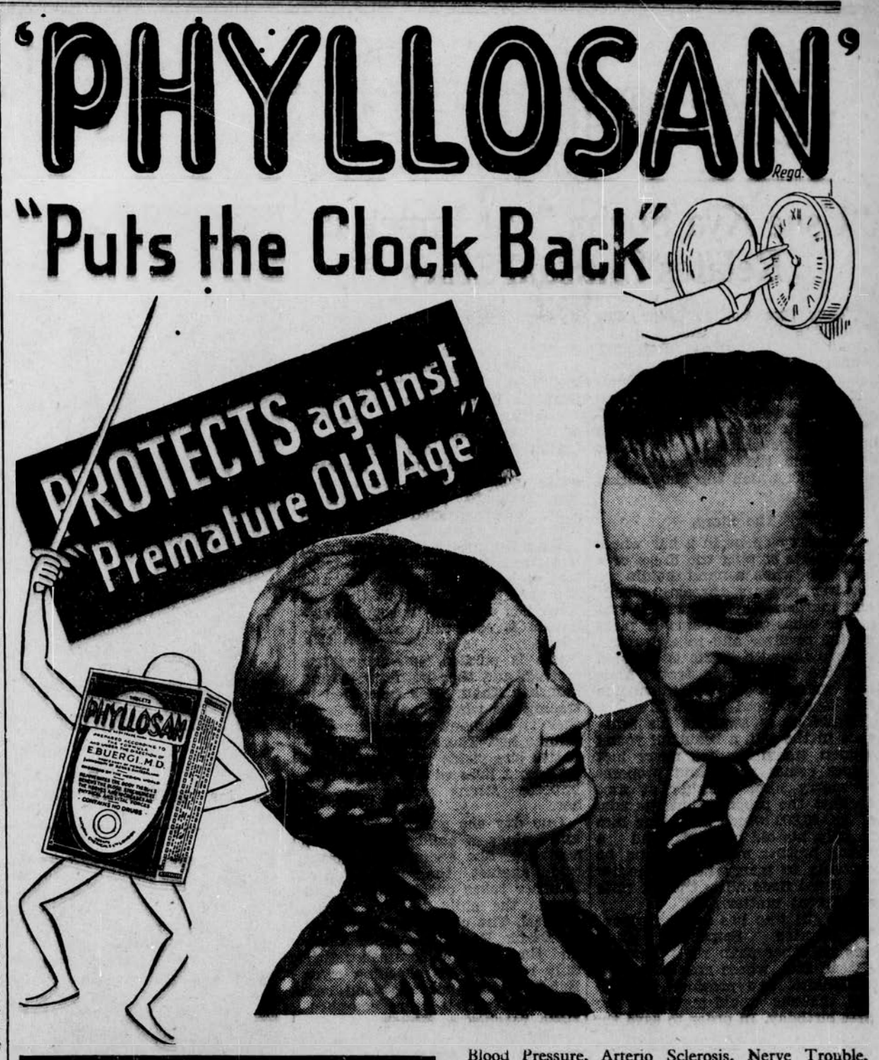
Another cut motion moved by Mr. R. N. Mandlik referred to the breach in the communications in the Thana District, caused by the tail water of the Tata Hydro-electric Company.

DESAI EXPLAINS

The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, stated that as far as he could see from the papers, nothing appeared to have been done on the part of the Government since 1924. Government in 1924 wanted to sue the Company to see that the work in this regard was undertaken and completed by them, but as the District Local Board stepped in, Government dropped the whole matter. At present, there were 9 crossings and all of them were in a hopeless condition. As soon as the present Government took up office, Mr. Kunte, a member of the House drew his attention to this question and since then the Minister had taken up the matter. Government were prepared to take all the steps necessary to see that the necessary repairs were made.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie referring to the second part of the cut motion which dealt with the Temporary Establishment, assured the mover that Government were giving their earnest attention to the question as how best to deal with the members of the Temporary Establishment and hoped that the matter would be settled at an early date.

The cut motion was withdrawn and the House adjourned till today (Wednesday).



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OUR PERIODICALS

"Humata"

This is a new journal started by some enterprising Parsi gentlemen primarily with a view "to serve the welfare and progress" of their community. "Humata" means good thoughts, and supplying good thoughts to its readers is the main ideal of this magazine. "Our aricles," we are told in the foreword, "will embrace all sorts of subjects which may help men to live and live usefully, peacefully and happily." This is no doubt a worthy aim. Again though this journal is meant mainly for Zoroastrian readers, it will have nothing sectarian about it. The contribution in the opening number cover a wide field and will appeal to a variety of readers. The annual subscription of "Humata" is rupee one only and it is issued from 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Aryan Path

The March number of this journal will serve as a valuable index to the trend of modern thought. The opening article by Mr. C. E. M. Joad gives expression to the present widely prevailing urge for a way of life which can be broadly called religious. Other contributions in this number as well as the reviews show thoughtful people are sick and tired of sectarian creeds. In "Religion at the cross-roads" Dr. Saroj Kumar Das strikes a warning note against pseudo-mysticism and a false method in the comparative study of religions. Another contribution which will create a good deal of interest is "The religion of Socialism" by Miller Waston. Among the reviews may be mentioned that of Aldous Huxley's "Ends and Means" by D. L Murray.

Mass Uplift

This is the second Anglo-Gujarati bulletin published by Mr. B. B. Kapashi. As the name indicates, the journal is devoted to the problem of mass uplift and the first two articles deal with different aspects of rural regeneration. The vernacular section contains mainly translations of the English articles.

Seen On The Indian Screen

"Usne Kya Socha," At Imperial, Relates Unusual Story

"Usne Kya Socha?" (or 'The Prisoner's Wife'), the Imperial production featuring Ratanbai, which opened last Saturday relates an interesting, if rather improbable, story. The idea of an eccentric proviso in a will is purely Western but anyway it is an unusual plot which is a welcome relief from the stereotyped "socials" with which the film market is flooded.

The Story.

The story opens in a bar where Samsher is sipping the dregs of a last cup when a hand holding a revolver appears through a hole and murders Kaluram who is just at the other table. Samsher picks up the revolver and in a drunken state plays with it. He is arrested and the trying magistrate finds him guilty of culpable homicide and is sentenced to death.

While he is awaiting his sentence in the jail, a beautiful young woman whom he has never met before comes there and proposes to marry him. Samsher at first declines the proposal but the sum of Rs. 50,000 which she offers him to help his old mother and a young brother moves him and he consents to marry her. (Whether the Penal Code allow that is quite a different matter).

The girl who has so mysteriously married Samsher Khan was no other than rich Rashida (Ratan Bai), whose grandfather, a millionaire, had provided in the will that she would marry on her 21st birthday. In order to save the legacy she had taken this unusual step, for she thought that Shamsher Khan would die on the scaffold and she would be free to marry, Afzal, whom she loved but being in South Africa who could not return to India, on the day of Rashida's 21st birthday.

Fate willed it otherwise. One day Rashida was rudely awakened by a knock at her door. She was face to face with Shamsher. She requested to recognise him as her husband.

With the marriage certificate in her possession she sees the trustees of her grandfather's will and demands inheritance but they inform her that her husband's signature is essential on the documents.

She is puzzled. Her fiance has arrived, and they both try to find Samsher Khan. They succeeded in tracing his whereabouts but Samsher is adamant and declines to divorce her. There being no alternative she yields in to the inevitable and lives with Samsher who imposes strong restrictions on her.

One day she goes to the Bazar and finds a child bitten by a mad dog. She opens her garage and against the injunction of Samsher takes out her car and rushes the child to the nearest hospital. The child's parents come to thank Rashida for her kindly and timely aid and Samsher then only realises his shocking error. But the story does not end here and after a few more complications reaches a climax.

LEELA:
The star of Shalini's "Kanhopatra," at Majestic.

BIBBO:
Well-known singer, as she appears in Sagar's "Three Hundred Days and After."

Ranjit To Produce Film For Foreign Market!

The news will be received with interest that the Ranjit Movietone are producing a film with English dialogues for the international market.

"Untouchable"—another 'Achhut Kannya'?—will be produced, we are informed, in three languages, i.e., Hindustani, Gujarati and English.

The story of the film, as the title indicates, will be woven round the modern problems of Indian society, including the Harijan question and, it is understood, uphold Mahatma Gandhi's ideals of brotherhood and equality.

"Untouchable" is to be directed by Mr. Chandulal Shah and the cast includes Gohar, the veteran actress who had recently been absent from the screen, Mazhar Khan, Rajkumari and Sunita Devi.

Other Ranjit Pictures.

Several other Ranjit pictures are ready and awaiting release in Bombay.

"Rickshawala" which is said to have achieved considerable success in the North was directed by Mr. Ezra Mir and features Mr. Mazhar Khan, Ila, Devi, etc.

"Bazigar", the maiden picture of Director Manibhai Vyas, features Anis Khatun, Ila Devi, Trilok Kapur, Begg, etc.

"Prithvi Putra," Jayant Desai's mythological film, features Madhuri, E. Billimoria, Mazhar Khan, Kalyani and Khatun.

Mr. Chaturbhuj Joshi has completed his "Gorakh Aya", based on the well-known devotional story. The cast includes Mazhar Khan, Rajkumari, Trilok Kapur.

"Three Hundred Days And After"

BIBBO . . . SIDDIQUI . . . YAQUB . . GULZAR AND ADVANI.

The Sagar film "Three Hundred Days And After" has deservedly achieved great popularity at the West End. This success is due as much to the interesting and lively story as to the generally smart direction by Badami and the excellent performances by Sabita Devi and Motilal which we commended at considerable length on Wednesday last.

It is not the stellar roles alone, however, which contribute to the success of a film. The supporting cast too deserves credit for maintaining a good level of acting.

Bibbo, as the romantic wife of a millionaire, haunted by the indiscretions of youth, puts over a very good performance. Her diction and Urdu accents are almost perfect and she has the knack of putting meaning into gestures and life into words. Her songs are good but do not come up to the level of those in "Jagirdar."

Yaqub who specializes in villainous roles gives a satisfactory performance. At moments he is suitably sly and effectively menacing but over-acting spoils some of his scenes.

Siddiqui who plays the Doctor has a very important role but the scenario does not help him to make the best use of it. An atmosphere of general slackness pervades his office as if Sudhir was the only patient who ever came to him. Within the limitations of the scenario he acts very well and would have done still better if the judicious introduction of some scenes before the arrival of Sudhir had helped to establish his strange character.

It is well that Bhudo Advani and Gulzar no longer appear as a comic pair. Independently they are both good in their respective roles, especially Gulzar who wins everyone's sympathy and affection as the poor old woman.

NEW THEATRES NOT CLOSING DOWN

Press Canard Contradicted

Some Northern India film journals, it appears, were responsible for the news that the New Theatres Studios were to stop production. On an enquiry from "Cine News" of Karachi, Mr. B. N. Sircar, the Managing Director of New Theatres, has wired: "Report Mischievous and false. Circulated by Interested People".

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY JOURNAL

The latest (February) issue of the "Journal of the Motion Picture Society of India" has several interesting articles among its contents. Edgar Schall's brief note on the Spanish Film Industry should prove of particular interest to our producers in India as there is a striking similarity between the general conditions prevailing in the two countries. K. J. Jacob makes a plea for "Indian History On The Screen," though it is not clear whether he wants the objective interpretation of historical incidents or whether he is merely interested in the possibilities of producing "spectacular" films, about the amorous adventures of the Kings and Queens of old.

The "American Letter" from the Journal's special correspondent in U. S. A. shows how anti-Indian propaganda is being carried on through films—even the substandard 'educational' films in foreign countries.

The technical section, as usual, provides varied and valuable information for the cine technicians but one wishes more space was devoted to the day to day problems of Indian cine technicians than to extracts from the foreign press.

K. A. A.

SHANTA DUTT:
Minerva's new "find," who makes a debut in "Meetha Zahar" (Minerva).

BOMBAY FILM DIARY

CENTRAL: "Namdeo", Minerva's devotional Marathi film. Good bhajans. (Last Week.)

GLOBE: "Vasant Bengali", Imperial "thriller" featuring Hasnabanu. Also scenes of wrestler "King Kong" Emil Tzea. (Second Week.)

KRISHNA: "Unexpected" or "Dunia-na-Mane" starring Shanta Apte. Outstanding "social", bold denunciation of forced marriages. Some good songs by Shanta and Vasantee. (24th Week.)

IMPERIAL: "Usne Kya Socha"? featuring Ratanbai. Interesting and unusual story. Good songs by Ratanbai.

LAMINGTON: "Lutaru Lalana", Wadia's thriller featuring Nadia and Sarita. Also showing Haripura Congress topical. (Second Week.)

MINERVA: "Meetha Zahar", featuring Sohrab Modi, Naseem, Jagirdar. Popular Melodrama with entertainment value. (4th Week.)

MAJESTIC: "Kanhopatra", devotional Marathi picture, featuring Leela. Good entertainment for Marathi-knowing audiences. (4th Week.)

OPERA HOUSE: "Chandrarao More", good Marathi historical film. (11th Week soon to be withdrawn.)

PLAZA: "Jeevan Prabhat", popular Devika Rani picture. (Second Week of Revival.)

ROXY: "Vidyapati", Devki Bose's fine musical-cum-idealistic film. (16th Week.)

SUPER: "Khoodai Khidmatgar", featuring Mazhar Khan, Sarla, etc.

WEST END: "300 Days and After", smart comedy drama by Sagar. Good work by Sabita Devi and Motilal. (Second Week.)

TOOFANI KHAZANA

Sea Drama At Edward

Many sea adventures are seen at the Edward Talkies at Kalbadevi Road this week, where Firdous Pictures' maiden film "Toofani Khajana" or "S. S. Jaladevi" is in the second week.

P. Jairaj, Miss Urmilla Gupta and Bhai Dessa are in the leading roles. Miss Gupta is also a good singer. S. Gulab, Shah Navaz and Master Dinker are in the supporting cast.

With "S. S. Jaladevi," the Edward Theatre should be a popular place of entertainment this week for the picture has given something different from the usual type of film themes.

PARASRAM:
The boy-singer, who scored a personal triumph in "Unexpected," has an important role in Prabhat's next, "Gopal Krishna."

KHUDAI KHIDMATGAR

Story Of A People's Revolt At Super

"Khudai Khidmatgar" (or "Gharib Ki Tope") is a Shree Bharat Laxmi Picture, now in its second week at Super Talkies.

The story seeks to portray the tribal life of the frontier where the people are shown rising to overthrow tyrants.

The cast has several well-known names, such as Mazhar Khan, Sarla Devi, Khalil Ahmed and Rampyari. There are several songs of a "popular" variety and lots of "thrills" and exciting adventures.

"SATHI"

The Marathi version of "Sathi" under the title of "Soungadi" is coming to the Majestic from April 2. The film is based on a story by the well known Marathi author Mr. Varerkar. Mrs. Durga Khote and Mubarak are in the cast.

PAUL MUNI AT CAIRO

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Paul Muni, one of the greatest screen stars in the world and winner of the Motion Picture Academy Award, was given a rousing reception on his arrival at Cairo. He was accompanied by his wife during his journey.

It is understood that Muni will be proceeding to Iraq and Palestine on his way to the Far East. It is most likely that he will halt in India for some time before leaving for the Pacific countries.

You Will See These Soon

NEW FILMS FROM HUNS, PRABHAT, BOMBAY TALKIES AND NEW THEATRES.

The next few weeks will see the release of several outstanding Indian films in Bombay and a lively Diwali season is expected.

JWALA.

First will come Huns Pictures' "Jwala" starring Chandramohan. It will be released at Opera House on the second of April. Written by the well-known Marathi writer, Mr. Khandekar, "Jwala" is a film rich in drama as well as spectacle Vinayak's clever direction, Chandramohan's impressive characterization and Ratnaprabhas' five songs combine to ensure for it great success.

"GOPAL KRISHNA."

The much-awaited Prabhat picture, "Gopal Krishna" starring Shanta Apte with the boy-singer, Parasram, will shortly be seen in Bombay. Directed by the creators of "Tukaram," Fatehlal and Damle, this film is expected to be another feather in the Prabhat cap.

"NIRMALA."

Perhaps simultaneously with "Gopal Krishna" will be released Bombay Talkies' new production "Nirmala" starring Devika Rani with Ashok Kumar. The studio executives are confident it will outshine even "Achhut Kannya."

"Meetha Zahar" at Minerva will be followed by New Theatres' "Motherland" (or "Dharti Mata"). Directed by India's ace Director, Nitin Bose, the film will be outstanding in its cast and which includes Saigal, Nawab, Uma Shashi and Molina. The film is said to deal with the rural problems of India with which is interwoven an interesting romance.

RATANBAI:
Well-known singing star, who appears in "Usne Kya Socha?" at Imperial Cinema.

A scene from "TOOFANI KHAZANA," at Edward.

CHALLENGE OF THE UNTOUCHABLE?
Gohar in a scene from "Untou chable," a Ranjit picture which is being made in three langua ges—Hindustani, Gujarati and English.

SOCIALISM WITHOUT VIOLENCE

M. N. Roy's Address At Nagpur Meeting

NAGPUR, March, 20.

Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Roy left Nagpur to-day by the Calcutta Mail. Dr. N. B. Khare, their host at Nagpur, was at the station to see them off. Others present at the station included the editor of the "Independent", Mr. Kalappa, the Trade Union leader, Mr. B. Y. Deshpande and Mr. V. B. Karnik, the Trade Union leader of Bombay, and a number of prominent Congressmen and students.

During his stay in Nagpur, Mr. Roy addressed a big Labour rally, which was organised by Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Roy was treated to tea by the Hon. Mr. D. P. Mishra and Mr. Chedi Lal, Chief Whip of the Congress Assembly Party, when other Congress M.L.A.'s were also present.

AT PUBLIC MEETING

He addressed a largely attended meeting of the local intelligentsia held at the Rajaram Library under the auspices of the Nagpur Students' Union, on "Socialism and Our Struggle for National Freedom", with Mr. P. Y. Deshpande in the chair.

Mr. Deshpande introduced Mr. Roy.

Mr. Roy said, Socialism will be a result of economic conditions, which can be created only upon the achievement of national freedom and establishment of democracy. He advised the Socialists to be concerned with the present, rather than with the dream of future.

While carrying on propaganda for Socialism, declared Mr. Roy, they should work for creation of earlier conditions for a Socialist construction.

SOCIALISM WITHOUT VIOLENCE

Answering a question as to how Socialism can be established in a non-violent manner, Mr. Roy said that the Socialists do not advocate violence, which is a permanent feature of the present social order. He advised the audience to make an end to the constant violence against the majority of mankind.

Mr. Roy concluded his Nagpur programme with a visit to the local Bengalee Association.—United Press.

Sambamurty For Europe

Govt. To Treat Him As "On Deputation"

MADRAS, March 21.

The Hon. Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti, Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, will leave for Europe early in April next to study the working of the British Parliament and, time permitting, of the Irish and French legislatures.

The Government will treat him as "on deputation" during the period, and he will be granted in addition to the pay and allowance fixed for his office, travelling allowance, compensatory and other allowances for journeys during the period of deputation.

The expenditure involved in the grant of these concessions is estimated at about Rs. 5,000, and the local Government, it is understood, will present a supplementary statement for a token sum to the Legislature.—United Press.

Madras Agriculturist Debt Relief Act

MADRAS, March 22.

The Madras Agriculturist Debt Relief Act, the Viceroy's assent to which has been gazetted, is coming into force from to-day.

The Rules under the Act will be framed in consultation with the High Court and the Board of Revenue and will be published shortly. —A.P.

CAWNPORE LABOUR ENQUIRY REPORT

LUCKNOW, March, 22.

It is understood that the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Report has been signed and submitted to Government. The Committee consisted of Babu Rajendra Prasad, Prof. Rudra of the Allahabad University and Mr. B. Shiva Rao.

It appears that the Committee's Report is unanimous and two members visited Patna recently to discuss with Babu Rajendra Prasad before signing it.

The Report deals with the question of wages, position of the Mazdoor Sabha and the comparative costs of the textile industry at Cawnpore and other centres.—United Press.

DEBT MORATORIUM IN ORISSA

CUTTACK, March, 22.

It is understood that the Orissa Government will introduce a bill named Debt Moratorium Bill in the present session of the Orissa Assembly.

The bill proposes to stay orders of decrees and realisation of debts of small holders for one year, and to give relief to poor tenants before the passing of the Debt Relief Bill, which is understood to be in the course of preparation. —United Press.

Mr. F. B. Leach, retired Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma and the leader of the European group in the House of Representatives, it is understood, is leaving the shores of Burma for home early in April

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NO DIFFERENCES IN C. P. MINISTRY

Party Whip Refutes Press Propaganda

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, March 21.

The statement issued by Thakur Cheddilal, Chief Whip, Congress Legislative Party, C. P., on the mischievous propaganda carried on by some anti-Congress Paper in Nagpur and particularly in Bombay against the Congress Ministry says that some newspaper correspondents are responsible for giving currency to rumours that there is difference between members of the Congress Party and some of the Ministers and one responsible paper has gone to the extent of asserting that the Party actually passed some censure motion against them in a Party Meeting. All such rumours are groundless and no member of Party has expressed any intention to censure any of the Ministers in the Party nor any representation has been made against any of them to the Congress High Command. There was also no walk-out at the Party meeting.

It seems such rumours are being deliberately manufactured with some ulterior object. The Party requests public not to give any credence to such baseless rumours be influenced in any way.

HYDERABAD PRESS WARNED

Govt. Communique Against Incitement Of Communalism

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, (Dn), Mar. 21.

"Leader communities requested not only in the larger interests of the State and people as a whole but also in the very interests of the communities they represent to cease to indulge in mutual recrimination or create an atmosphere of mutual rivalry and suspicion. Newspapers are requested to observe a similar restraint alike for this larger end of inter-communal co-operation and unity and for the smaller interests which it may be their object to defend or assert", says a lengthy Communique issued to-day, warning the local Press against publishing articles calculated to endanger communal ill-feeling in the State.

This Communique has been issued perhaps as a result of the recent news items and certain articles published in the local Urdu newspapers attacking other communities and coloured versions of communal disturbances which occurred in the State during Moharrum and Holi.

BAKSHI RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Satyaranjan Bakshi, formerly editor of "Liberty" and "Forward" was released to-day unconditionally.

An order to that effect was handed over to him at his Calcutta residence at 8 p.m. to-night.

Mr. Bakshi was arrested in 1932 under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and was detained at Buxar and Deoli detention camps.—A. P.

Maharaja Mills Co. Directors Exonerated

(From A Correspondent)
BARODA, (By Mail).

The Official liquidators of the Maharaja Mills Co., Limited (in liquidation) of Baroda, had filed a suit for misfeasance against the directors, agents and auditors.

The facts of the case are that money was lent by the Maharaja Mills Company Limited, to the Maharani Woollen Mills which has also been taken to liquidation from time to time and there was thus consequently a loss of Rs. 7,40,745-14-0 due from the Maharani Mills to the Maharaja Mills and which the liquidators sought to recover from the directors, agents and auditors alleging lawful negligence on their part in lending this money.

The case was proceeding for some time in the District Court of Baroda before Mr. S. R. Shinde, the District Judge who has now delivered his judgment exonerating from all liabilities the directors, agents and auditors and dismissing the liquidators' petition for misfeasance with costs which were ordered to be given from the estate of the mills.

WORKING HOURS FOR BARODA MILL WORKERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, March 21.

At a public meeting of the mill-hands of Baroda City, under the presidentship of Mr. Natwarlal Sheth, it was resolved that the working hours of mill-hands are ten hours and the system is very harsh. Despite frequent requests there has been no redress of their demand to fix it at nine hours. This meeting urges Government and those concerned to fix it without delay at nine hours per day. Messrs Akbarkhan Pathan and Natwarlal Sheth spoke on the resolution.

COUNCIL PRSEIDENT REFUSES DIVISION

(Continued from Page 16).

dent disallowed any statement and proceeded to put clauses and schedule of the Bill to vote.

He put the schedule to the House first and the Opposition shouted "no".

The President reiterated his earlier ruling and disallowed a division.

HOUSE ADJOURNED

Thereupon there was further confusion and excitement in the House, members of the Opposition insisting on their right to vote.

Mr. Kunzru protested: "For the Chair to say that our action is right or wrong is going too far."

Mr. Hussain Imam shouted: "What is undignified? What is unparliamentary?"

Yet a few others demanded under what rules the President disallowed a division.

The President called for order and remarked: "It was an unbecoming and undignified procedure for the House of elders to pursue."

The President agreed to reconsider his ruling on condition the members withdrew certain remarks alleged to have been made against the chair.

The members refused to withdraw them and insisted on their right. When there was utter confusion the leader of the House Sir Jagdish Prasad requested the Chair to adjourn the House for 15 minutes.

The President accordingly took the sense of the House and adjourned it.

The Council reassembled after half an hour.

Mr. Ramsarandas made a statement on behalf of his Party. He said that any action taken by his Party was by way of protest against the Governor-General's certifying the Finance Bill and restoring the grants in disregard of the wishes of the Central Legislature. It was in no sense intended as discourteous to the President personally or the Chair or the House. As they desired to challenge the Government's motion, they wished that a division be taken.

BASED ON MISUNDERSTANDING

Thereupon the President said that the decision which he took a few moments ago in disallowing a division was based on misunderstanding. His predecessors on several such occasions had disallowed a division. For example the late Sir Alexander Muddiman, who was the first President of the Council, had observed "that the request for a division is frivolous and I disallow it". There have been several subsequent rulings by his successors supporting this point.

In view of the statement by the Leader of the Opposition and particularly as the demand for a division came from a larger number of members, it gave a different complexion. He would now allow a division on the motion that the Schedule to the Bill be taken into consideration. The House divided and the motion was carried by 27 votes to 15. The House again divided on the final motion that the Bill as recommended by the Governor-General be passed and it was carried by the same number of votes.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

CLOVE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION TO BE RETAINED

British Resident On Reconciling Indian Community

The British Resident in Zanzibar addressing the Arab representatives at a meeting, held on March 3, referred to the memorandum by Government and asked the Arabs to consider the proposals. He suggested that since there may be points in this memorandum and in these proposals which are not abundantly clear to them, it might be well if they were to choose one or two Arabs from Zanzibar and one or two from Pemba and depute them to raise any points of doubt anything on which they want further information with the Chief Secretary.

ABSOLUTE CHOICE TO GROWERS.

The Resident continuing said that in the first place they will not enter into force at all unless the boycott is stopped and there is a free export of cloves to India. The proposals contemplate the restoration of internal free trading in cloves. It will not be the free trading in cloves that there was in this country in the old days, because the Clove Growers' Association is now in existence and all growers will have an absolute choice of whether they sell their crop to the Clove Growers' Association or to private dealers. Now it may be that dealers will be able in certain circumstances to give a better price than the Clove Growers' Association or some other compensatory benefit, and if so growers will naturally sell to dealers, but they will always have before them the published price of the Clove Growers' Association and the Clove Growers' Association will always buy their crop if they wish to sell it to them.

AGENTS TO DISAPPEAR.

He said that the agents of the Clove Growers' Association, if this scheme enters into force, will disappear, but they must realize that those agents or any other Arabs will be free to become licensed dealers in cloves and to deal themselves in that commodity.

The Resident assured them that the protection of the growers is a fundamental point in Government policy and will remain a fundamental point.

So, he pointed out the necessity of retaininig the Clove Growers' Association and reconciling the Indian community somehow.

INDIANS IN BELGIAN CONGO

Findings In Regard To Difficulties Of Asiatics

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Replying to the Yuvraj Dutta Singh in the Council of State Sir Jagdish Prasad said that no general complaint had been received by the Government from or on behalf of the Indian community in Belgian Congo and the Mandated Territory of Ruanda Urundi. Investigations on a complaint made by an Indian resident, which was forwarded to the Government of India by the Imperial Citizenship Association had shown that the alleged grievances contained in that complaint were exaggerated and largely without foundation.

Sir Jagdish placed a statement on the results of the enquiry made in this connection. There was no law relegating Asiatics to any special residential or commercial quarter. It was, however, generally noticed that Indians tend to gravitate together and seek to establish their shops in the vicinity of the native markets and quarter in order to capture more readily the native trade, which was of particular importance to them. In a number of towns Indian shops were found side by side with those of Europeans in the centre of the main commercial districts.

MINING PROSPECTORS

There was no law which discriminated against Indians in the matter of mining enterprises. All applicants for mining enterprises. All applicants for mining rights, however, had to fulfil certain requisites of rectitude, guarantees of good faith, etc., laid down in the Mining Code and while it was found extremely difficult for any foreign subject to comply satisfactorily with the conditions it was unfortunate that by their own actions a large percentage of the Indian residents in the mining areas had laid themselves open to suspicion of gold stealing and smuggling and the number of authenticated cases had been so large that it was feared there was small likelihood of Indians being admitted into the ranks of the mining prospectors.

EXPULSION

Expulsion from the Congo on the completion of a prison sentence was by no means limited to Asiatics. The British Consul at Leopoldville visited the trading establishments of the leading Indian businessmen in Usumbara, Stanleyville and other centres, but although he took considerable pains to encourage the local Indians to bring their grievances to him, no indication was anywhere given that the Asiatics were under any genuine disability in regard to their trading or other activities.—A.P.

AGRA DONATIONS TO ANTI-T. B. FUND

AGRA, March 21.

Arrangements are being made under the supervision of Mr. R. F. Mundie, Collector and District Magistrate, Agra, to collect subscriptions for the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. A meeting was held in this connection last Saturday at Mr. Mundie's house at which the following promises of subscription were made: Mr. Ramachandra Gupta, Rs. 50; Mr. Laxmi Chand, Rs. 50; R. S. Chaube Jugal Kishore, Rs. 101; R. B. Pt. Joti Prasad Upadhya, Rs. 50. Ch. Yashpal Singh, Rs. 75; Ch. Paras Ram Singh, Rs. 101; Syed Nawab Ather, Rs. 50; Mr. Mustajab Khan, Rs. 60; R. S. Pt. Brijnath Sharma Goswami, Rs. 25; R. S. Pt. Jangjit Singh, Rs. 51.

R. S. Pt. Brijnath Sharma volunteered to arrange for the printing and distribution of handbills at his own expense.—A. P.

Gurudwara Satyagraha Continues

5 Sikhs Court Arrest Every Day

SHEIKHPURA, March 21.

Five more Mazhabi Sikhs belonging to Baba Jiwan Singh Mazhabi Dal were arrested yesterday at Nankana Sahib under Security Sections of the Criminal Law and brought in custody to the court, to-day, to stand their trial The accused refused to offer bail and were remanded to custody pending the trial of the case.

A batch of five Muzhabi Sikhs is courting arrest every day when it proceeds to Gurudwara Janamasthan in the prohibited area, the first of 30 having been arrested in the non-stop Diwan held by the Mazhabi Sikhs to voice their grievances against the unsatisfactory management of the Gurdwara, when Sec. 144 Cr. P. C was promulgated.

The total number of arrests effected so far number 50. The local Gurudwara Committee has in a resolution passed on this subject questioned the right and the property of the Gurudwara Committee Nankana in moving the authorities for imposing the ban. —A. P.

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VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM.
No. 19, P. O. KATRI SARAI, (Gaya).

TRAVANCORE EDITOR WARNED

Sequel To Publication Of Series Of Articles On "New Democracy"

TRIVANDRUM: March 22.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore have issued a warning today, under Section 5 of the Travancore State Newspaper Regulation, to the "Tamilian," a weekly newspaper of Nagercoil, edited by Mr. P. Chidambaran Pillay, a former member of the Travancore Legislative Council and member of the State Congress Working Committee.

The notice on the editor of the paper is an outcome of a series of articles appearing in the paper under the caption: "New Democracy."

The paper is not appearing from to-day.—United Press.

Full Dress Debate In U. P. Assembly On Communal Rioting

LUCKNOW: March 22.

The adjournment motion moved by Mr. Zahiruddin Faruqi (Muslim League) to discuss "the grave situation created throughout the Province by the failure of the Government to maintain peace and order, and to protect life and property," which was taken up at 4 p.m. to-day, was lost without division after a full dress debate.

The Premier, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, in the course of his spirited speech, deprecated the attempt of the Opposition in making capital out of a political stunt, and particularly of introducing communal element in the discussion.

The Premier stated further that the propaganda carried on by the Muslim League by declaring that "Hindus cannot represent Muslims," and such other things, only accentuated the feelings in the Muslims' minds. Panditji felt that irresponsibility lay at the bottom of communal riots. —United Press.

Our Dohad correspondent writes that the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Sjt. Laxmidas Mangaldas Sarikant, President of the Taluka Local Board, Dohad-Jhalod, was performed by the Darbar Saheb Gopaldas Desai, the veteran Congress leader of Gujarat. Unveiling the portrait, Darbar Saheb spoke highly of the services rendered by Sjt. Shrikant for the cause of the country.

"Ice In Only Twenty Minutes"

(By MOKAND L. KHANNA B.Sc., E.E., C.E.E., R.E.)

Amazing as it may seem it is truly possible to produce ice in only twenty minutes. The development of Pak-Ice by the Vilter Manufacturing Company of U.S.A. is the most revolutionary innovation in the field of "Refrigeration."

Pak-Ice produces white ice crystals about 0.003" in diameter and with the briquette press it presses these minute ice crystals into solid ice briquettes. This ice in the form of Pak-Ice crystals or briquettes offers a decided improvement over the present method of icing with crushed or chipped ice. A smaller quantity of Pak-Ice brings about a lower temperature.

Amongst the many used of Pak-Ice the most important are:—Shipping of perishable foods and materials as meats, fish, citrus fruits, etc., etc., to long distance.

Storage of dairy products.

Cooling of solutions in the chemical industry.

Making of brine ice.

Using Pak-Ice in restaurants, hotels, vegetable and fish markets.

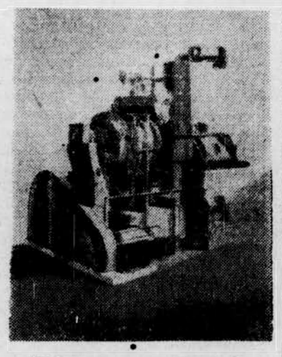
Air conditioning of railway passenger cars.

By mixing salt with Pak-Ice temperatures as low as 6 deg. F. can be obtained. Pak-Ice outlasts crushed or chipped ice and maintains a protective covering about the products being cooled thus lowering operating costs. Briquettes because of their curved surfaces allow more free air circulation, so it can be readily seen that they produce lower temperature than crushed ice.

To get on to the engineers' interest, that of the machines themselves. Pak-Ice is produced by units which are extremely simple in construction and highly efficient in operation. The unit consists of a freezer and a briquette press. The freezer is merely an evaporator and can be compared to the low side of any refrigerating plants. It consists of a number of double walled rings, the number depending upon the desired capacity. The space between the walls of each ring or section the ammonia evaporates under the lower suction pressure maintained by the ammonia compressor, it absorbs heat from the surrounding walls, thus reducing the temperature of the inner wall of the machine below freezing. The space inside the drum formed by rings is partially flooded with water and as this water comes in contact with the freezing surface of the inner wall it forms a thin film of ice.

A shaft extending through the centre of the freezer has a number of arms the end of which are fitted with edged cutters. The inner surface of each section is corrugated which provides the greatest amount of freezing surface in a minimum amount of space. The cutters fit into the corrugations like a lot of fingers and cut the accumulated ice from the inner surface of the ring.

MR. M. L. KHANNA.



PAK-ICE MACHINE.

After the ice is cut off it is in the form of crystals and is carried from the freezer in a stream of water to the briquette press or to a bin if crystal form of Pak-Ice (Snow) is desired.

The Pak-Ice plant requires a minimum of supervision because it is entirely automatic. Ice can be handled by one man who looks after the plant and manages distribution of ice also.

Start the compressor allowing ammonia to be flooded through the freezer, start the Pak-Ice machine, open the necessary valves, and crystal form ice begins to come out which turns into briquettes by the briquette press. All this takes only twenty minutes, amazing but true.

Because of the compact design, Pak-Ice requires a small floor space, this means a considerable saving in the cost of and carrying charges on ground, foundations and buildings. This is readily apparent upon a check of the space requirements.

ADVANTAGES OF PAK-ICE.

Full production rate attained in twenty minutes.

No labour for crushing or harvesting ice.

Elimination of crushing losses.

Easier and quicker to install.

Better temperature results.

Less total production cost.

Lower total first cost.

In India during the summer months it is hardly possible to keep perishable foods, meats, fish and fruits fresh longer than a few hours, the buying power of the people is very low. Not all people can afford a refrigerator, nor can all afford to buy large quantities of ice for cooling purposes, the result being that Ice has more or less remained a luxury.

Pak-Ice makes possible maximum of comfort at a minimum of cost. It can be sold at a pice for 2 pounds. At this amazingly low rate the fish dealers can buy Pak-Ice to ship their fish over long distances, the fruit dealers can do the same thing, the meat market people can keep their meat fresh. The restaurants and hotels can cool drinks. In what other manner can we, in India enjoy modern cooling any cheaper?

Write to me C/o Post Box 459 Bombay for further information and literature.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS OF KARNATAK

(Continued from page 6)

working, and above all enterprising qualities.

Oil Mills.

We grow a lot of varieties of oilseeds. There are four or five Oil mills worth the name. One or two are fairly big. But they lack standardisation of goods and they have no basis to prepare oil for foreign markets, firstly, for the reason that they are far away from a port which means more expense for bringing oil to port for export and, secondly, their financial position is not so good as is required of those who carry export business. All this again means lack of co-ordination of financial resources and enterprising qualities on the part of the mercantile people. For all these reasons, I am of opinion, that there is still much scope for developing oil and allied Industries.

Port.

Port of Mormugoa is so near and well developed and that too at others' expense, and it is one of the cheapest ports in India, which fact is decidedly a factor in her favour for developing export business and capturing business of coastal towns up to Cochin in the West and Kathiawar on the North, with the advantage of country craft for 8 months in a year.

ORISSA ASSEMBLY.

CUTTACK, March 22.

"The mill industry with its imperial outlook is bound to reach a serious deadlock like the present one in Europe and India being an agricultural country the problem here should be tackled in a different way. There has been a new orientation in the policy with regard to industries and we have adopted methods to increase the side income of the masses," observed the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier, replying to a cut motion moved by the Raja of Madhupur with regard to industries.

The motion was withdrawn and the demand was passed.

The demand on the miscellaneous department was also passed, no cut motion being moved.—United Press.

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"BLACK & WHITE"

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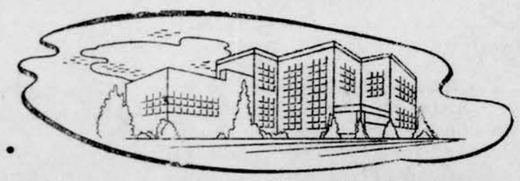
SCRATCH-PROOF POINT OF PLATINUM AND GOLD

A House Without GLASS



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Little Business Done During January

VARIOUS COMMODITIES FROM INDIA RECORD FALL, SAYS HAMBURG TRADE COMMISSIONER

NEW DELHI, March 19.

"Comparatively little business was done during January, 1938 and on the whole, the situation did not improve as compared to the previous months." states the monthly report of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner at Hamburg for January, 1938:—

The reports adds prices of Indian cotton were regarded as being too high in relation to American cotton. The import trade in Indian cotton was slacker than during December, 1937. Only a few permits to buy foreign exchange were given, and the opinion has been expressed that the German Control authorities considered the situation during January to be unfavourable from a price point of view, for making purchase abroad. In addition, factories hold very large stocks, particularly of cotton waste. Transit trade on the whole was very quiet.

REDUCED TO MINIMUM

Trade in oilseeds was normal, but quieter than during the previous month. Transit trade was reduced to a minimum. Prices for Coromandel groundnuts during the month of January were as follows:

5th January 11 pounds 8s. 9d.
12th January 11 pounds 10s. 0d.
19th January 11 pounds 5s. 0d.
26th January 10 pounds 10s. 0d.

No permits were issued for tea during January, 1938, the last having been given in December, 1937. Importers hope, however, that permits for a fair amount of tea will be allowed for the month of February. No permits were likewise given for Ceylon or China tea, in spite of favourable prices; permits for the latter were last granted in October, 1937. Transit trade was very quiet.

Trade in hides and skins was normal during January, and the situation did not change as compared to December, 1937. Only a few permits for foreign exchange were issued in respect of Indian goods, but trade with the American countries and South-eastern Europe was, on the whole good. Transit trade was very quiet during January, but brightened up at the end of the month.

Trade in Jute was lively in January, and the turnover showed an improvement over the previous month. Transit trade was quiet on the whole.

The imports of jute increased in a substantial manner from 87,832 dzs. in November to 126,710 dzs. during December. For the year as whole, too, the imports at 1,092,251 dzs. show a satisfactory increase over 1936, when they amounted to 970,097 dzs.

DECLINE IN COTTON IMPORTS

There was a decline in the imports of cotton during December, and appreciable decline in imports had taken place.

The German imports of Indian and New Zealand hemp increased during December, but although India's share of this has been considerable, the bulk of the imports have come from China.

The imports of coir yarn from India in December are a little short of twice the imports during November. The German imports of this commodity come almost entirely from India.

German imports of tea show a slight setback during December, with the result that imports of Indian tea too have declined a little. The total imports of Indian tea during 1937 amount to 23,548 dzs. showing an increase of 7,264 dzs. over the import during 1936.

In regard to the German imports of Indian hides and skins, it would appear that on the whole, there has been an improvement in the value of the different kinds of hides and skins imported from India.

FALL IN GROUNDNUTS

There has been a slight fall during 1937 in the quantities of decorticated groundnuts imported into Germany from India.

In so far as the undecorticated groundnuts are concerned, the decline is consequent upon a decline in the total imports, which have failed from 241,250 dzs. in 1936 to 66,751 dzs.

Imports of gum lac and shellac from India have gone up during December, as also have the imports for the year, 1937. The most marked increase of all has occurred in the imports of manganese ore.—United Press.

Ganja & Opium Shops In Two Taluqs To Close

Mysore Government's Experimental Move

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

The Government of Mysore have passed orders closing arrack, ganja and opium shops in Closepet and Chennapatna Taluqs, Bangalore District.

In the first instance this scheme would be tried for one year from the first July 1938.

In pursuance of the undertaking given by the Dewan in the representative Assembly Dasara session of 1937, Government have decided in consultation with the Excise Commissioner and the Disrct Magisrate to close arrack, ganja, and opium shops in the two taluqs above mentioned. The sale of toddy will however be permitted in 4 shops in Closepet town. The tapping of trees in this area for supplying to shops of other taluqs will also be permitted.

Government hope the Mysore State Temperance Federation will intensify their propaganda in this area.

The Excise Commissioner is asked to take steps to ensure that the restrictions of the sale of intoxicating drugs and drinks in the area do not lead to any malpractices and to submit a report by the end of April, 1939, as to how the scheme has worked.—A.P.

GOVT. COMMITTEES IN MYSORE

State Congressmen To Keep Aloof

BANGALORE, March 20

The Working Committee of the Mysore Congress Board considered throughout yesterday the attitude to be adopted by Congressmen towards the two Committees constituted by the Government, one on Federation and the other on constitutional reforms.

The Working Committee has arrived at tentative conclusions which are kept secret and which would have to be ratified at the Congress Convention to be held at Shivapura, near Muddur (about 40 miles from Bangalore) on 11th and 12th April.

Meanwhile the Working Committee has decided that no Congressman in the State should be permitted either to serve or agree to serve on either of the Committees.—A. P.

At a meeting of the citizens of Jhansi held under the presidentship of the Commissioner, Rs. 2,000 were promised towards the Lady Linlithgow's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. A Committee was also set up to raise further funds.

BANISH HEADACHES AND OTHER PAINS
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CAFIMIDON is the only remedy of its kind containing NO ASPIRIN. For countries like India where headaches are very frequent and continued use of depressants is injurious, CAFIMIDON must always be used. It is perfectly harmless, better, quicker and safer in action
CAFIMIDON
CONTAINS NO ASPIRIN
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Cuticura
TALCUM POWDER
FEED BEST AND PURITY
POT AND COR BOS
COMFORTS PURIFIES AND BEAUTIFIES
Pure and delicately medicated, Cuticura Talcum cools and comforts baby's tender skin and keeps it sweet and wholesome. Shaken on the skin after the bath it protects against chafing, irritation and prickly heat.
It is because of its fineness and absolute purity that Cuticura Talcum is recommended by doctors and nurses throughout the World for baby's sensitive skin. And this is also the reason why women find it a joy to use after bathing or whenever the skin is chafed or irritated. It absorbs perspiration and imparts a sweet wholesome fragrance.
Sold by all Chemists and Bazars.
Cuticura
TALCUM POWDER

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FAST CARGO & PASSENGER SERVICES.
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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

EDUCATION GRANT VOTED FOR

"C. R." Cools Down Opposition To Hindi

MADRAS, March 21.

The Urdu or Devanagari script had nothing to do with the Hindu religion and Islam had nothing to do with Urdu and nobody should fight over the script, said the Premier, replying to the criticism for the introduction of Hindi and the script to be adopted for the teaching of Hindi during the discussion of the education demand.

The Premier added that Hindi was the language of Hindusthan, and had nothing to do with a particular religion. He did not hope to create a common language for India by the introduction of Hindi, but he said that it was necessary that their boys should learn Hindi, which was spoken largely in India.

Adverting to Muslim education, the Premier reiterated his previous assurance that as far as funds permitted he would spend liberally for Muslim education. After the Education Minister's reply the House voted the grant without a cut.—A. P.

MOVE FOR AYURVEDIC COLLEGE AT NADIAD

(From A Correspondent)

NADIAD, (By Mail)

The members of the Maha Gujarat Ayurvedic Vidyapith discussed the Ayurvedic and Unani Bill and resolved to call a general meeting of the Maha Gujarat Ayurvedic Medical Society to discuss the plan for an Ayurvedic College which is to be opened in June at Nadiad. The meeting was held in the Vidyapith premises in the Santh Pipli on Sunday last.

Nadiad Returns to Normal

Nadiad has returned to normal after five days' strike due to the riot between Hindus and Muslims. No more casualties are being reported. Section 144 of the Cr. P. C. is still in force. Police are, however, patrolling the city.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6)

schools for the diploma of L.C.P.S. In our days there used to be a class of medical men who were intended to be assistants to the better qualified men and who were given certificates as "Hospital Assistant" for the Indians and as "Military students" and "Indian Medical Department" men for the Anglo-Indians, who as a rule preferred to take the Government examination and not to study for the university degree. Both these classes of men were non-Matriculates and the majority of them had only fourth or fifth standard knowledge of English. The military student class is now practically abolished, while the Hospital Assistant class developed first into Sub-Assistant Surgeons and latterly into Licentiates. Nowa-days, the entrance standard for these Licentiate Schools is Intermediate Science while their medical education proper is confined to less than four years. This is not the right thing to do. If the entrance standard is to be kept at Inter-science, then I should have thought that the medical education proper should have been most certainly improved. Of course the explanation of all this topsy-turvydom is found to be in a plethora of even Inter-science men, who cannot get admission into the medical colleges of which now there are two in Bombay the other one being the Seth G. Sunderdas Medical College, and who are willing to take this lower medical course.

Costly Education

There are very few openings for Indians who are educated and the medical line still seems to the average person to be "not so overcrowded." That is the tragedy. The education has become very costly. While in my days a student could manage in about 350 to 400 rupees per year including fees, of course, not in luxury, he cannot do so now unless he spends about Rs. 900 to 1,000 the minimum per yeaf. Even the schools for Licentiates are costly and crowded out and there is not enoughg material to teach these students anatomy by provision of bodies for dissection or by provision of the necessary number of labour cases. And in this chaotic state of things, it is now proposed that the Ayurvedic and Unani student also will have to be proficient in anatomy, physiology, and surgery and midwifery as understood according to the allopathic system being allowed to qualify as Vaids or Hakims. One can quite understand the desire to improve the average practitioner, so that the patient's interests may be safeguarded, But to deman such knowledge, presupposes provision of facilities for teaching and if the facilities are not available, how are we going to teach? These are problems that face the legislators and he would be a bold man who would say "Set the standards of education: Exact the standards and D——n the consequences." That would be easy for a majority party to do, but that would be downright stupid. That would kill rather than revive the indigenous systems of medicine. India is a poor country. The highly qualified western-system medical men are crowding in cities and the villages are left out dry. Today some sort of help, even though in part ignorant and most inadequate, is available to the poor villagers through the instrumentality of only the Vaids and Hakims Even the Licentiate is shunning the Villages and if proper provision is not made for training the indigenous system men, we are heading for disaster, "That is the Problem of To-day." In spite of the progress made in the improvement of educational standards in allopthic colleges, much remains to be done and it is to be hoped that the Congress Ministry will embark upon the solution of the problem after full consideration.

(This article was received for publication in the Jubilee Number of "The Chronicle" but could not be included in it for lack of space. —Editor "B.C.")

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SEVEN POINTS DOWN

Sterling Dollar Shows Easy Tendency

IRREGULAR TREND IN FRANC

Wheat Developes Better Tone

BOMBAY, March 22

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton was somewhat clouded by gloomy conditions in textile industry while absence of any new features restricted general operations.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Sterling dollar developed easiness on lack of support.
Franc showed a weakening tendency on selling pressure.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Prices first declined but subsequently market developed better tone.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Good local and outside support helped the market to maintain a firm tone.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, March 22

Previous closing	8.67
To-day's opening	8.67
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's closing	8.60
Difference	—07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 22

Previous closing	4.93
To-day's opening	4.88
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	4.87
Difference	—06

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 164-6

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 22

New York cotton was somewhat clouded by gloomy conditions in textile industry while absence of any new features restricted general operations with resultant stagnancy.

Trading in May commenced at 8.67 i.e. unchanged from previous closing prices kept steady on scattered support and some trade buying but thereafter demand slowed down in absence of support and some hedging with liquidation with May falling 8.65.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 22

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.81/8.82) 8.67/8.67
July (8.89/8.89) 8.74/8.73
October (8.95/8.94) 8.76/8.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 22

January (4.92) 4.87
March (4.95) 4.90
January (6.91) 6.85
March (6.87) 6.80

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 22

Broach opened at 164/12 for April May lower levels attracted some buying early while sellers kept aloof with rate recovering to Rs. 165/6. Thereafter trading was somewhat quiet with New York cables failing to attract any interest closed quiet at Rs. 165/12.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 22

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-8
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (18 1/2 sellers) 18 5/16 sellers
Dundee March (£21) £21
Lightning March (£20) £20

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/4 sellers) 6 11/16 buyers
Forward July September (6 15/16 paid value) 6 3/4 paid buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£13 15/16 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 5/16 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April £10 (nt sellers) £10 3/16 sellers

METALS

London, March 22

LONDON METALS

Tin (£184 1/2 buyers £184 3/4 sellers. Quiet) £185 1/2 buyers £185 3/4 sellers. Steady
Lead (£17 1/8 buyers £17 3/16 sellers. Firm) £16 3/4 buyers £16 7/8 sellers. Easier.
Electric Copper (£44 to £45) £44 to £45 1/8
Iron (£112) £112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, March 22

Previous closing	4.96 1/8
To-day's opening	4.96 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 22

Previous closing	4.96
To-day's opening	4.96.12
To-day's closing	4.96.68

FRANC RATE

London, March 22

Previous closing	162.68
To-day's opening	163.00
To-day's closing	182.25

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 22

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96.12 and then eased to 4.96.06 on lack of support.

Franc opened at 163.00 and then weakened to 164.31 on selling pressure with uncertain tendency.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.205) 12.340
New York on Bombay (37.50) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (94.45) 94.27
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/8
London on Kobe (1-1 15/16) 1-1 15/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent
6 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 22

The following cable information was received from London:—
"Featureless. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 22

Spot	(20 7/16d.) 20 7/16d.
Forward	(20d.) 20 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 22

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-11 1/2) £7-0-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 22

	Rs.	a.	p.
10 p.m. quotations:—			
Silver ready	51	5	0
Silver Chaitra	51	6	6
Silver Vaishakh	51	7	6
Gold ready	34	11	9
Gold Chaitra	34	10	9
Gold Vaishakh	34	10	3
Sovereign	22	11	0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 22

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 79 3/4 and July 79 3/8. Prices continued to give way under pressure of Australians and uncovering of stoploss orders but subsequently market developed better tone.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 22

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.85 3/4. After early inactive prices developed better sentiment on some local support and better outside support with May recovering to 0.86 1/4.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 22

	Rs.	a.	p.
10 p.m. quotations—			
Wheat May	4	6	0
Wheat September	4	6	6
Linseed May	7	7	3
Linseed September	7	9	9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 22

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at March 7s 3/8

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 22

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at 5 p.m. at Rs. 98-13-0. Tone steadier.

Fluctuations were as follows:—

Opening	97	10	0
Highest	98	0	0
Lowest	97	10	0
Closing	97	13	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 22

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 90 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 22
4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98) £98 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£90) £90
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£107 1/2) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£106 3/4) £106 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 1/2) £74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 1/8) £100 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 3/8) £105 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1/2) £112 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/8) £101 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109) £109 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 22

London Stock Exchange showed some activity on scattered support. Giltedged securities continued to be in demand. Three and half quoted at 90 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-6) 12-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (49-1 1/2) 48-9
Hydro Electric (3 7/8) 3 7/8
Elec. Music Industry (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (29-10 1/2) 29-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-3) 61-3
Son Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£32) £30
Dunlop Rubber (27-10 1/2) 27-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (35-1 1/2) 36-1 1/2
Ford Motors (21-0) 21-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£60) £60
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£96-3) £96-3
Carreas 'A' (£6 5/8) £6 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (133-9) 132-6
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (19-9) 19-9
Distillers (94-0) 92-6
Bradfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (4-0) 4-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-10 1/2) 36-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (39-6) 39-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-6) 4-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-9) 21-9
Inter Nickels (49 1/8) 48 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary 43-(9) 43-9
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (27) 27-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-0) 23-0
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (22-6) 22-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40-0) 40-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£15 1/4) £14 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (53-9) 53-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/4) £15 3/8
Associated Portland Cement (75-0) 73-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (95-0) 91-3
Sub Nigel (£9 7/8) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4 1/2) 23-9
Anglo Iranian (73-1 1/2) 72-6
Burma Oil (103-9) 103-9
Mexican Eagle (4-6) 5-0
Shell Transport (86-10 1/2) 86-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£37 3/4) £37 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 22

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
U S Steel Common (dol 51 7/8) dol 51
General Motors (dol 33 1/2) dol 33 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 1/4) dol 30 3/4
Preference (dol 103 1/4) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Germans & Czechoslovaks Rule Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 22

The Stock Exchange was appreciably quieter, but generally firm. Giltedged securities attracted a steady stream of smaller investment inquiries. The German and Czechoslovak issues were steady to firm, easily absorbing profit taking. Kaffirs were subjected to Paris buying.

Foreign Exchanges: After fluctuating nervously, fresh Franc closed firmer.

Wall Street opened steady and was then sealer.

Alkali Chemical Issue Fully Subscribed

Calcutta, March 22

The Alkali Chemical issue has been fully subscribed and the list has been closed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Steady Undertone In Jutes

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Jutes: undertone continued to be steady, but business was in a very restricted scale. Coals were unchanged. Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous Indian irons and other speculative stocks opened firm but eased off slightly as the day progressed. Other industrials kept more or less unchanged. Government securities continued to be steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Securities: Three per cent G. P. 69/12 small odd lot, three and half per cent G. P. 97/14, four per cent loan 1960/70 113/12 small lot, three per cent Punjab 1952 99/4, three per cent U. P. 1961/65 98/10, five per cent loan 1945/55 118/5, small lot.

Banks:—Central 35 small lot, Imperial fully paid 1568 small lots, do conty. 385, small odd lots; reserve 117/8.

Railways:—Saraserajganj Rly. 102. Small lots.

Cottons:—Cawnpore Textiles 4/1, Kesoram 7/4.

Coals:—Bengal 316, Bansra 4/2, Churlia 1/10, Dhemo Main 11, Kuardi 1/14, Nazira 8/4.

Jutes:—Alliance pref 102, Anglo-India 286/8, small lot, Bally 168, Barnagore 125, Hwrah 46, Hukumchand 7/8, small lot, Kamarhatty 454, Kanknarrah 347, small lot, presidency 3/11.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/12, Consolidated tin 5/7, Indian Copper 2/6, Rhodesia Copper 1/13, Dalmia Cement Defd 2/10, Dalmia Cement Ord. 9/2, Bengal Telephone Pref. 14/4, Burn and Co. six per cent Pref. 120, Hukumchand Steel Defd 2/10, do Ordy. 10/2, Indian Iron 29/2, Steel Corpn. Ord. 5/14, do Pref. 78/8, small lots. B. I. Corpn. 3/11, Dunlop Rubber Ord. 13/10, do Second Pref. 100, Indian Cables 12, small lot, Indian Wood Products 22, James Wright Defr. 1/14, Kalimpong Ropway 11/13, Indian Rubber Manfg. 21/3, Rohtas Industries 21, do Pref. 125, Walford Transport 1/10, Bengal Paper 96, Orient 6, Humayun Property Defd. 1/7, Midnapore Zemindary Pref. 129, small odd lots; Bengal Assam Steamship Ord. 230, Buland 10, Raza 10/4, small lots teas Choonabhuti Pref. 135/8, Dhunseri Pref. 2/6, small lot Hattikhira 20/10, C. T. Namburnado 6/10, Tezpore 7/8, Tukvar 1/2.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 18th March	11,616
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,490,324
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,061,921
Decrease	562,597

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
May 146 July 154 Oct. 162 Dec. 166 Jan. 167 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 164/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.90 Rs. 49 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 168/6—Liverpool July 4.97 Rs. 48 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 164/8—New York May 8.67 Rs. 29 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/8.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 168/6—New York July 8.73 Rs. 27 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/8.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, March 19.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 165 3/8; highest 165 7/8; lowest 164 3/4; closing 165 5/8.

Broach J/A. op. 169 1/4; highest 169 1/2; lowest 168 1/2; closing 169 1/2.

Oomra March op. 146; highest 146 1/2; lowest 145 3/4; closing 145 3/4.

Oomra May op. 147; highest 147 7/8; lowest 147; closing 147 7/8.

Oomra July op. 149 7/8; highest 150; lowest 149 7/8; closing 150.

Bengal March op. 126; highest 127 1/4; lowest 126; closing 127 1/4

Bengal May op. 126 1/2; highest 127 3/4; lowest 126 1/2; closing 127 3/4.

Bengal July op. 128 1/2; highest 129 1/2; lowest 128 1/2; closing 129 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 4 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-4 38) Rs. 7 3/8

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 14 1/2.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 21.

SAKEL—	
March	13.38+11.
May	13.53+ 5.
July	13.70+ 3.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.62+14.
June	10.53+14
GIZA—	
March	12.78+15.
May	12.80+10.
July	12.88+11.

NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY REVIEW

Confused Sentiment

Cotton was dominated by European developments which resulted in nervous foreign selling. However domestic offerings were light. Southern markets were dull and well below the basis, making repossession of loan cotton attractive. Scale down trade price fixing supported the market. Moreover foreign pressure in the latter part of the week subsided after the passing of war scares.

Trade sees little to stimulate advances. Consumption is now a million bales under that for the first seven months of the last season with outlook for the continuation of domestic mill curtailment through May.

The referendum revealed that about ninety-two per cent of voting farmers favoured acreage quotas. Planting is becoming widespread in Southern Texas locally and other Southern sections, while much land is ready in Oklahoma. Moisture situation in the Western belt is favourable but lacking in the East. Meanwhile European developments are overshadowing the normal market influences and with sentiment confused there is a tendency to adopt a waiting policy.—Reuter.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 22

Bank of Hindusthan	34/4
Indian Overseas Bank	49
TEXTILES	
Ambica	1475
Arun	425
Arvind	1200
Asok	385
Bombay Dyeing	920
Buckingham and Carnatics	202
Calico	665
Century	261/4
Central India	261/4
Colaba	173/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	178/12
Jubilee	215
Kohinoor	317/8
Laxmi Cotton	335
Mysore	105
Marsden	112/3
Morarji	1105
New Great	263/12
Raipur	720
Rajnagar	340
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	13/10
Madhusudan	205
Khatau	123/12
HYDRO ELECTRIC	
Andhra Valley Ord	1442/8
Tata Hydro Ord	148/2
Alcock Ashdown	342/8
Bombay Burma New	222/8
Bombay Burma Old	627/8
Bombay Steam	245
Bombay Telephone	93
Dalmia Cement	8/10
Indian Bleaching	146/4
Industrial Investment Tr	44/8
Indian Radio Ord	425
Indian Radio Defd	527/8
Indian Copper	2/6
Indian Iron	29/4
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Scindia Steam	20/10
Shivrajpur	52/12
Tata Oil	29
Tata Steel Ordy	252
Tata Steel Def	1127/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	16/4
Howrah	46/6
Hukumchand	7/9
Kamarhatty	455
Kanknarrah	350
Lawrence	340
Reliance	57/8

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Deferreds	27
Tata Ordinaries	20
Bombay Dyeings	5
Scindias	200
Reserve Banks	60
Indian Irons	200

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 19.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Power and Light	9
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	35
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	46
United Corpn.	3
Northern S. Power A.	9
American Tel and Tel	125 1/2
Western Union Telg	21
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	28 1/2
New York Central Rly.	13 1/2
Firestone Rubber	19
Montg. Ward	32 1/2
Kennecott Copper	36
Eaton Mfg.	16
Pullman	28
Bethelehem Steel	55
Ludlum Steel	17
National Steel	53
Repuclic Steel	16
United S. Steel	50/34
Amr. Car Foundry	17
United S. Smelting	60
Amr. Car Foundry	17
United S. Smelting	60
Steel Co., of Canada	59 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	30 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	48 1/4
Chrysler Motors	50
General Motors	33 1/4
General Electric	36 1/4
Union Carbide	72 1/2
Consolidated Oil	8 1/2
Phillips Pet Oil	36
Socony Oil	13 3/4
St Oil of N J Oil	47
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	23 1/2
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 per cent	82
Amr. Can	85
Firestone dol 6 Pfd.	84

Market steady. Steel Industry working 33 3/4 per cent of capacity. Kennecott earned dol 4.60 in 1937. Turnover 540.000 shares.

Final American Cotton Ginning Figures

Comparisons with previous seasons:—

	In running Bales.	In 500 lbs. Bales.	Final production 500 lbs. Bales.
1938	18,242,000	18,934,000	...
1937	12,130,000	12,387,000	...
1936	10,420,000	10,638,000	10,638,000
1935	9,472,000	9,637,000	9,636,000

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 22

Scindia ss Jalaganga of 3080 reg tons, Captain W Dry arrived frob Moulmein via Rangoon, Cochin, Ponani, Calicut, Tellicherry and Cannanore with passengers and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Nagato Maru of 4325 reg tons, Captain S Kezima arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Sakito, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Hatipara of 4893 reg tons Captain J C L Hornor arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Cochin and Calicut with rice timber and general cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D ss Badarpur of 4949 reg tons, Captain A R Perryshaw arrived from Rangoon with cargo of petroleum.

M S Kaisha ss Akagisan Maru of of 2801 reg tons, Captain H Miyamoto arrived from Moji via Colombo with general cargo.

B I S N ss Garmula of 3234 reg tons Captain W S Williamson arrived from Calcutta via Coast Ports and Mangalore with cargo of rope coffee etc.

Easter Telegrap ss Lady Denison Pender of 841 reg tons, Captain E R Davis arrived from Colombo with cargo of cable.

SAILED

Lewis Dreyfus ss Ampleforth of 2765 reg tons, Captain J C Cravos sailed for Port Said via Verawal with local cargo.

L Edwards ss Brauenfels of 4852 reg tons, Captain E Lomberg sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen via Port Said with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Garmula of 3234 reg tons, Captain W S Williams sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Takada of 4223 reg tons, Captain W Samuel sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast, Ports with same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 22-3-38.

S S Akagisan Maru (M B K) for Japan Ports via Bedi Bunder Marmagoa Cutch Mandvi and Karachi

S S Mauly (L T) for Europe and American Ports via Aden

S S California (An Line) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi Marmagoa and Kathiawar Coast Ports.

S S Badarpur (B S O S and D) for Rangoon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, March 22

3 Anpliforth 2765 Port Said 22-3 L Dreyfus
5 Clan Matheson 3453 Verawal 24-3 J Finlay
8 Brauenfels 4852 Bremen 22-3 L Edwards
9 Akagisan Maru 2802 Karachi 24-3 M B Kaisha
12 Nagato Maru 4325 Karachi 24-3 N Y Kaisha

Victoria Dock

3 Baroda 1888 Persian Gulf 23-3 M M
4 Varela 1926 Busra 24-3 M M
8 Bahadur 3397 Calcutta N F, T Morrison
10/11 Takada 4223 Karachi 22-3 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalakrishna 3075 Rangoon NF Scindia S N
G Graciosa 1029 Bangkok 23-3 F F Campbell.
K Islami 3817 Calcutta 28-3 T Morrison
C/R Jalaganga 3080 Bhavnagar 23-3 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
Soudan 25-3-38 M M
Strathnaver 14-4-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 31-3-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Kioto 25-3-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 27-3-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 28-3-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Birkenfels 26-3-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 2-4-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tungsha 23-3-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Khios 24-3-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 14-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 31-3-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino
Mauly 24-3-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryuyo Maru 30-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru 8-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Venice Maru 25-3-38 Volkart Bros
Naples Maru 26-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino
Nagata Maru 22-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 26-3-38 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 24-3-38 M M
Vasna 26-3-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 26-3-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 16-4-38 M M
Kenya 2-4-38 M M

FROM AKYAB

Surada 28-3-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Bankura 25-3-38 M M
Chyebas 26-3-38 M M
Gambhira 3-4-38 M M
Gambada 5-4-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Takada 20-3-38 M M
Gharinda 26-3-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Hatipara 23-3-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 24-3-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 2-4-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O
Somali NF P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N
Maloja 26-3-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Simla 4-4-38 K Nixon
City of Venice 21-3-38 J Finlay
California 31-3-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 1-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Khios 27-3-38 F F Campbell
Venice Maru 27-3-38 Volkart Bros
Pres Polk 15-4-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Braunfels 20-3-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 5-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Naples Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Ryuyo Maru 15-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 29-3-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Soudan 28-3-38 M M

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Baroda 23-3-38 M M
Varela 24-3-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 13-4-38 M M
Takliwa 30-3-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Islami 29-3-38 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 26-3-38 M M
City of Simla 20-3-38 K Nixon
Dalgoma 20-3-38 M M

B P I GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Aagtekerk 18-3-38
S S Yelox 18-3-38
S S Kalavati 19-3-38
S S Netravati 21-3-38
S S Baroda 19-3-38
S S Dalgoma 19-3-38
S S Ranchi 19-3-38
S S Bengkalis (boats American cotton) 21-3-38
S S Takada 21-3-38
S S Varela 21-3-38
S S Sophie Marie 21-3-38
S S Sonavati 21-3-38
S S Irrawadi 21-3-38
S S Parvati 22-3-38

EXPORTS

S S Brauenfels for Hamburg: 60 bs ctn waste oily C Jairam
For Trinidad: 65 bags groundnut in shell H Manilal
For Barbadois: 50 bags gr nut in shell S M Rajgor
For Alexandria: 13 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel
For Suez: 35 bales ctn grey sheeting A H Diab; 15 bales ctn g m yarn A H Diab; 14 bales ctn white shirting G N Musrey
S S Mauly for Genoa: 14 bags gum T Narpal; 1000 bags berylore Cox and Kings (Agents); 120 tons manganese ore Cox and Kings (Agents).
For Marseilles: 2340 bags gr nut in shell M Bhuta; 250 bags gr nut kernals M Bhuta; 44 bags gum N Muljee
For Famagusta: 33 bales cotton yarn M Bhuta
For Larnaca: 20 bales cotton yarn M Bhuta.
For Trieste: 55 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton Co.
For Venice: 330 bales raw cotton K Devchand.
S S Nagata Maru for Yokohama: 170 tons old iron scrap C Manilal
For Kobe: 400 bales raw cotton M Amersey.
For Dairen: 500 bales raw cotton M Amersey.

IMPORTS

S S Baroda Agents M Mackenzie from Abadan: 2469 bundles old tin scrap
From Koweit: 50 drums fish oil
From Bushire: 65 cases raisins; 160 bags p seeds; 50 bags gum
From D Abbas: 302 cases raisins; 76 bags zira; 41 cases rose buds.
From Muscat: 707 bundles dry dates; 65 bags pomegranates; 261 cases sardines.
From Porbunder: 94 bales c p goods; 57 bags wheat.
S S Saugor Agents M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 8618 tons coal
S S Makalia Agents Grahams Trading Co (India) from Calcutta: 8986 tons coal
S S City of Simla Agents K Nixon from Liverpool: 31 cases elect fans; 420 cases machinery; 308 drums wheels with pneum covers and tubes; 88 cases steel conduit tubing; 74 drums varnish; 100 cases safety cartridges; 75 cases iron boot protectors; 70 ingots solder; 342 cases cottons; 398 cases spg machy; 74 cases lubg grease; 89 cases biscuits; 67 cases milk powder; 67 cases beer; 134 lse stl tyres; 86 cases stl bars; 200 bags gypsum; 386 lse pneum covers; 250 pairs stl flanges; 52 cases whisky; 60 bdls springs; 201 cases tiles; 342 drums lubg oil; 125 cases jelly powder; 200 coils iron wire; 33 cases bobbins; 32 cases wln tops; 48 drums chloride of zinc; 37 drums aniline dye; 450 lse fibrous cement pipes; 46 cases empty cartons; 54 cases cogarettes; 58 cases enam conduit tubing; 255 lse c i cisterns; 60 drms sodium sulphide
From Port Said: 170 bales cotton.

TRADE TENDENCIES

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable:

Cotton: Declining trade demand and consequence political outlook discourages purchases for the time being.

Metals: Dominated by political situation but increase and speeding up of armaments will prevent any undue fall in prices. Favour purchases in weak markets.

Wheat: Pressure continues from Australia and with nervousness Europe prefer look on.

Rubber: Favour purchases.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 22

Wheat	6,652 cwts.
Lowest	32 2 0
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	516 cwts.
Gingellyseed	313 cwts.
Poppyseed	656 cwts.
Groundnuts	16,198 cwts.
Castorseeds	327 cwts.
Rice	20,367 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,895 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,233 cwts.
Gram	1,520 cwts.
Joowar	1,148 cwts.
Barley	761 cwts.
Bajree	1,556 cwts.
Indian sugar	4,025 cwts.

The main reason assigned for this steep decline is said to be the European political developments heading towards war-like situation. And for this reason outsiders are seling cotton in the New York market. Besides, by this decline the stoploss orders are also being caught.

POLITICAL EFFECTS

Before now, in political matters the whole world stood at attention to what was said by the politician of England and their statements did produce the effect. To-day the world turns to what is spoken by the dictators of Germany and Italy. Their utterances are given careful attention and their words produce immediate effect also.

The chief reason for this sort of condition appears to be that Britain has remained quiet in pursuing its desired objective, while people are getting upset by the developments that are taking place. A statesman, however clever he may be, is thought to be foolish if the time is not opportune for him and if, on the contrary, circumstances are favourable to him he will be considered to be very clever and will be placed in the catezory of respected ones.

What if the present politicians of England can be able to keep England away from the future European war? The question would then arise as to what will become of the balance of Power in Europe—The result of this question will decide the fate of the present politicians. The future of cotton prices will also depend upon the developments that will arise from time to time from this situation. The cotton prices would fluctuate in tune with such developments and henceforth in immediate future the public sentiment will play a major part in determining the prices rather than the supply and demand position and the statistics.

STATISTICAL OUTLOOK

However, the statistical position does not warrant any enthusiasm. The cotton from other parts of the world which is coming in the market is not easily absorbed, and hence it is certain that its burden on the market is increasing to some extent. Moreover consumption is decreasing. The turn over of the mills all over the world is decreasing. Only our country was an exception to that, but looking to the present circumstances it appears that it too will fall in line with others. The spinners are also complaining about the absence of now orders.

The condition here seems to be getting more and more perplexing every day. As there is not sufficient export against the arrivals, the balance is increasing. From different view points the present political situation is viewed both with a sense of anxiety and also as being favourable. The big option businesses have mingled up. The small applications of annual options for Broach A/May daily during the last ten months have by these last days of the settlement grown to enormous proportion. As the major portion of this option business has concentrated in the hands of one single party, the spe-

trade demand weather conditions favourable more settled political situation.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market flat due want of confidence. Owing to the small 'spot' demand market feels the want of outside support. Consumption is being curtailed.

Liverpool.—Quiet and dull market. New York heavy with Bombay liquidation. Still feel bullish.

New York.—Bill introduced in Congress paying borrowers special 25 points for loan cotton transferred to Government. If adopted important loan withdrawals unlikely below ten cents.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 21.

May	8.67—09
July	8.73—10
October	8.77—11
December	8.77—12
January	8.80—11
March	8.82—10
Middling Spot	8.73—09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 21.

May	8.79—08
July	8.85—08
October	8.89—10
Middling spot	8.88—10

11 a.m. Ranges.—

May	8.74/8.74
July	8.81/8.81
October	8.87/8.85
Noon Call—	
May	8.71
July	8.78
October	8.83

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 21.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 21.

March	4.90+01
April	4.90+01
May	4.93+01
June	4.96+01
July	5.00+02
August	5.02+02
September	5.04+02
October	5.06+02
November	5.07+02
December	5.08+02
January	5.10+02
February	5.11+02
March	5.12+02
Middling Spot	5.07+03
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	4.95
October	5.08

19-3-38.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	694	45,318 195,296
Central India	271	35,764 291,376
Barsi and Nagar	974	119,536 146,314
Hyderabad Gaorani	54	35,442 77,012
Berar	1,895	258,864 490,510
Central Provinces	1,310	57,819 100,629
Total Oomras	5,193	552,683 1,301,137
Dholera	1,567	45,263 45,443
N W Provinces	96	2,481 6,953
Rajputana	215	11,208 66,639
Sind Punjab	2,455	436,063 266,457
Broach	4,243	48,720 169,169
Coompta and Dharwar	18	10,497 12,433
Westerns Northerns	358	8,183 16,416
Cocoanada		12 124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,394 3,343
American		149,674 4,563
Egyptian, African and Sudan	456	247,177 193,590
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,176 15
Total	14,606	1,513,930 2,080,225

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 17th March

In full-pressed bales

19-3-38.	This year	Last year
Europe	445	157,374 260,283
Japan and China		373,943 287,771
Coast Ports		39,681 13,542
Up-country by Rail		236,063 163,619
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		10,174 37,723
Total	445	816,635 1,367,326

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 21-3-38	7216000	6084000
Receipts yesterday 21-3-38	7000	15000
Exports to date 21-3-38	4752000	4485000
Stock at Ports 18-3-38	3383000	1931000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-3-38	2458000	1682000
Stock at Liverpool 18-3-38	1214000	943000
Visible Supply 18-3-38	7318000	5268000
Quantity in sight 18-3-38	12379000	11503000
Quantity out of sight 18-3-38	7912000	9436000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 21.

GIZA.—	
Spot	7.41+5.
March	6.85—2.
May	6.81—2.
July	6.86—2.
October	6.91—2.
November	6.91—2.
January	6.92—2.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.13+4.
March	5.94—0.
May	5.98—0.
July	6.02—0.
October	6.05+1.
November	6.05+1.
January	6.09+3.
Closing	18 9 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 21

March	79 1/2d.
May	80 1/8d.
July	79 1/8d.
October	78 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 21.

May	dol 0.85 7/8
July	dol 0.82 3/4
September	dol 0.83 5/8

New York Sugar

New York, March 21

July	2.17
September	2.19
January	2.17

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 22

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 4 0
Shipment April June	5 2 0
Shipment July Sept	5 1 6
Kesar	12 5 0
Saraya	11 12 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, March 22.

May	53.20
June	53.53

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 22.

March	231.00—00
May	223.00
June	218.00
July	219.10—200
September	220.90—90

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 21.

Fair rio coffee No 7 quality	6 1/8

LONDON SEEDS.

London, March 21.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. tons March sellers	£12/5/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton March sellers	£13/16/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton March sellers	£14/3/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton March/April sellers	£12/5/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton March sellers	£12/0/0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 21.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, parcels March/April sellers	49
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels March/April sellers	29/3
Wheat South Australian parcels March sellers	33/3

London, March 21.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	76 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	90
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103
4 per cent 1948/52	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/7	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary Steady	43/9

Confidence Returns On London Stock Exchange

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have received the following cable from London dated March 21:—

With returning confidence, entire market shows material improvement with sentiment again definitely tending towards better conditions. Gilts close firm and rest of market as well with firm spots in oils and C. P. Manganese.

Swan Hunters	24/9
Cammel Laird	8/3 X.D.
Richard Thomas	6/3
Kamra Tin	10 1/2 d.
Kamunin Rubber and Tin	2/6
Associated Manganese of S. A.	7
C. P. Manganese	3/9/16 X.D.
Westland Aircraft	3/9
Imperial Airways	22/6
Morris Motors	28/6
Tube Investments	79
Anglo Alpha Cement	6/3
Boots Pure Drug	42
Turner Newall	3/7/8
O. K. Bazar	23 X.D.
British Celanese II	4/10 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 21.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£76 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£90
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 5/8
Victory Bonds	£108 7/8
Chartered Bank of India A and China	Ex Div £11 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London Reg.	£89
National Bank of India	£39 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LINSEED OIL

London, March 21.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked April sellers	26/7 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked March April sellers	26/7 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 21.

Smoked Sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers	6 13/16

100 Osmanshahi (Rs. 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	253	12
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	76	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	91	14
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 5)	236	4
100 Swan	106	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1320	0
1000 Western (Rs 10	915	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 22-8)	115	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	32	8
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1565	0
125-500 Imp. Contry. (Rs 7-8)	386	14
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	144	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5	15
CEMENTS		
100 ASSOCIATED	122	0
INSURANCE		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	355	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	8
20 Mercantile	55	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	39	0
200 Oriental	4350	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahm Old	144	6
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 48)	1,447	8
10 Ajmer (Rs. 8)	12	10
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-6)	120	5
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	3
100 Karachi (4)	222	8
100 Poona (4)	206	4
100 Surat (Rs 3)	168	12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 3) X.D.	148	12
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 20)	1,372	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	922	8
100 C. Province	99	0
100 Dn Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	98	4
100 Mandra Bhon	101	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	750	0
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp (As 11)	6	12
2sh. Indian Copper (As 1 9)	2	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	29	4
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	53	0
80 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1,130	0
75 TATA STEEL ORDY (Rs. 10)	252	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 6)	345	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	165	0
50 250 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 13-12)	355	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 12-12)	246	4
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	628	12
50 Do. Conty (Rs. 8)	221	14

EXCHANGE

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, March 22

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. April 111 June 110
August 109
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. April 127 June 126
August 126
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. April 170 June 169
August 169

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 21.

To T. London on:—

New York	4.96
Paris	162.68
Berlin	12.37 1/4
Madrid	80.00
Amsterdam	8.97 7/16
Brussels	29.49 1/4
Milan	94.25
Berne	21.63 1/4
Prague	142.12

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES

London, March 21.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
Bank bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.
Fine trade bills 3 months rate 2 per cent to 2 1/8 per cent.
Fine trade bills 6 months rate 2 1/2 per cent to 2 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 day market loan 1/2 per cent.

8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-10-6	
50 BOM TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	94	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	147	8
50 I Invest Trust (Rs.)	44	8
100 I Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	675	0
50 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	73	4
15 Scindia	20	4
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	0
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	287	8
7 p.c B'bay Pram (T.F.)	74	0
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107	4
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	154	6
7½ Tata Power	1577	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	205	0
7-1/2 Tata Steel 2nd	172	12
7 p.c Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	80	4
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1938

Council President Refuses Division

- STAMPEDE ENSUES

Finance Bill Declared Carried Amidst Confusion: Members Stage Walk-out During Discussion

NEW DELHI, March 22.

When the Finance Bill as recommended by the Governor-General was moved for consideration by Mr. Nixon, the Finance Secretary, in the Council of State this morning Lala Ramsaran Das and Ramdas Pantulu leader of the Progressive and Congress parties respectively said "we are not participating in discussion for the same reasons as on former occasions". After this the elected members left the Chamber and normal discussion by other members followed.-

"HIDE AND SEEK"

The game of "hide and seek" was repeated in the Council of State, to-day, following the tactics adopted by the Opposition parties in the Assembly to defeat the Finance Bill.

After questions Mr. J. C. Nixon, Secretary, Finance Department, moved that the Finance Bill as recommended by the Governor-General be taken into consideration. He said that the House was already aware of the circumstances in which the Governor-General thought it proper to restore all the grants which had been rejected in the Lower House.

Consequently in order to carry on the activities of the Government they required all those resources which were indicated in the Budget statement made in both Houses. Those resources included the passing of the Finance Bill, which was also rejected in the Assembly.

WALK-OUT STAGED

"The recommended Finance Bill merely proposes to carry on the status quo; it imposes no fresh taxation and it proposes no reduction in taxation."

Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das, leader of the Progressive Party, said, for reasons already stated on former occasion, his party had decided not to participate in the discussion of the Finance Bill. They will, however, vote against the Bill at every stage.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, leader of the Congress Party, said his party also decided for same reasons not to participate in the discussions; and there was another reason also, namely, no useful purpose be served in consideration of a Bill in certified form as no alteration was possible.

The President, (Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy): That means you are discussing the merits of the Bill You can't blow hot and cold at the same time.

Thereafter Mr. R. H. Parker, (Bombay Chamber) rose to speak and all the members of the Progressive and Congress parties numbering about 20 walked out of the Chamber.

BRIEF DEBATE

Only three members participated in the brief debate on the consideration of the Finance Bill. Mr. Parker regretted the action of the Opposition refusing to participate in the debate. He reiterated his complaint against retention of Surcharges on Income-Tax and Customs and urged revision of Tariff Schedules so as to make them more scientific.

Sir A. P. Patro said it was a pity that elected representatives in the House should have refused to discuss the Finance Bill and that the Bill as certified by the Governor-General did not receive the attention it deserved. He thought the Budget was an excellent one because it did not impose fresh taxation.

Maharaja of Dharbhanga criticised the "Status Quo" budget which had maintained the existing taxation which was already too high.

After a brief reply by Mr. Nixon, Finance Secretary, the President put the motion to vote.

STAMPEDE

After Mr. Parker, Sir A. P. Patro and the Maharaja of Dharbanga had spoken, Mr. Nixon replied to the discussion. When the motion for consideration was put to the House Mr. Hussain Imam who entered the House just then challenged a division.

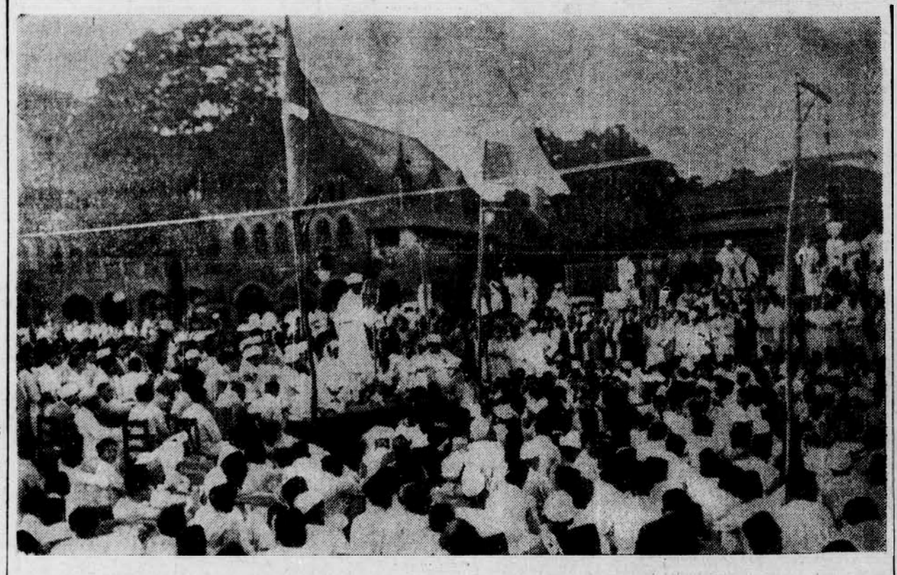
The President said that he would not permit a division in the exercise of his own discretion as there was only one member who challenged it.

Immediately there was a stampede and all the members who were peeping through the curtains rushed in. The Opposition members questioned the President's ruling. Mr. Kunzru pointed out that they had every right not to participate in the debate and yet vote.

In the general confusion the President declared Mr. Nixon's motion carried.

Mr. Ramsaran Das wanted to make a statement but the Presi-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3).



A SECTION OF THE HUGE GATHERING ON CHOWPATTY SANDS: THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING WAS TO DE MAND LIFTING OF THE BAN ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA.

ALLAHABAD EDITOR ARRESTED

Communal Trouble Starts Again

ALLAHABAD, March 21.

THE SITUATION BECAME SLIGHTLY WORSE THIS AFTERNOON, WHEN A FRESH ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE OCCURRED NEAR COLVIN HOSPITAL, THUS BRINGING THE DAY'S TOTAL CASUALTIES TO TWO.

Partial resumption of business in the morning had created the hope that other shops might be opened in the afternoon, but the stabbing incident led to closing of the shops already opened. Efforts, however, were continued to induce shopkeepers to open their shops, and it is understood that they have agreed to do so to-morrow from 9-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Editor of a local vernacular newspaper, who was served with a notice under Section 144 prohibiting him from publishing any matter relating to communal disturbances here, unless previously approved by the authorities, was arrested to-day for alleged infringement on the abovementioned order.

Distribution of telegrams was causing considerable anxiety to the telegraph authorities and a number of telegrams were left undistributed on March 19, but the Superintendent of Telegraphs, with the co-operation of the police, has been successful in making satisfactory arrangements, and in spite of the unsettled conditions in the town, all telegrams have reached the addresses without any undue delay.—A.P.

SHOPS REOPENING AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

Light night's order prohibiting people from spreading false and panicky rumours had the desired effect and the morning to-day commenced with greater confidence. By a decision taken last night the shops are reopening to-day and the conditions generally look almost like normal. No assaults or disturbances took place last night and the situation is absolutely quiet. Police pickets and patrols have not yet been withdrawn.—A. P.

POLICEMEN IN LORRY SMASH

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

A police lorry and a private motor car collided this morning, throwing out all the occupants, completely wrecking the lorry and causing serious damage to the car. No one was killed, but a number of policemen received minor injuries. The drivers of the lorry and the car were seriously injured and removed to hospital.—A. P.

Vallabhbhai To Preside

CUTTACK, March 22.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside over the Sambalpur District Political Conference on April 3 and 4.—A.P.

BENARES RETURNS TO NORMAL?

Special Police To Preserve Peace

BENARES, March 21.

With the opening to-day of all shops, excepting a few owned by Muslims, the City presents a more or less normal appearance.

The Education Minister to the U. P. Government has ordered that in view of the communal situation all Intermediate Colleges and high schools in Benares and Allahabad will be closed for a week, and their examinations postponed for a week. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University has issued a similar order regarding the Universities, Colleges and schools.

Deaths during the communal trouble totalled 10.

The District authorities announce that the next case of a murderous assault will be followed by the imposing of Punitive Police fines on all residents of the Mohallas concerned. Rewards also have been offered for the apprehension of murderers.

SPECIAL POLICE

Two hundred and forty special police have been enrolled from all communities and classes, which are believed to have contributed largely to the restoration of public confidence. The Curfew Order continues to-day. The order prohibiting carrying of weapons remains in force for sometime more. —A. P.

IMPROVEMENT IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, March 22.

In view of the general improvement in the communal situation in the City, the District Magistrate has further amended the Curfew order which will now be in force between 11 p. m. and 5-30 a. m. instead of 9 p. m. to 8 a. m.

A third riots victim died to-day in hospital and the funeral procession passed off peacefully.

A Muslim is alleged to have been stabbed last night and has been admitted to the Victoria Hospital. The alleged assailant has been arrested.

The Bullion Market is still closed but other business centres and markets have resumed normal activity.—A. P.

M.L.A.'s Asked To Walk-out Of Assembly

Direct Action Threatened If Ministry Does Not Support Unification Of Province

HUBLI, March 22.

A threat of direct action and civil disobedience is held out by the District Congress Committee of Dharwar, if the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly does not make the unification of Karnatak a party question.

The Dharwar District Congress Committee has adopted a resolution to this effect. The resolution also threatens a walk-out on the part of the Karnatak members from the Bombay Assembly if the Ministry does not support the move for unification of Karnatak.

Enquiries in ministerial circles in Bombay, however, show that Government have not yet made up their mind one way or other on this question.—A. P.

MANY ANIMALS BURNT ALIVE

Crops Destroyed By Big Fire In Village

JHANSI, March 21.

Dinara village, situated about 20 miles from Jhansi, is reported to have been reduced to a mass of ruins by a devastating fire. While no loss of human life is reported, it is stated that many animals were roasted alive.

The flames which after completely burning the village crossed the outskirts, destroyed the standing crops, the total loss being estimated at several thousands of rupees. The villagers, rendered destitute and homeless, are taking shelter under the shades of trees.

Details reveal that a severe duststorm, picking up a spark from a partially extinguished pile left in a hut, caused the outbreak to spread rapidly and envelope the whole village.—A. P.

KARACHI CORPORATION'S LIFE EXTENDED

KARACHI, March 22.

It is understood that His Excellency has given assent to Mr. Guzdar's bill extending the life of the Corporation to five years, while assent to Tobacco Bill has not yet been given pending the disposal of the Hindu Association's memorial praying for withholding assent.—A. P.

Mr. Vishnudev, Honorary worker of the Benares Hindu University announces that Lala Shiv Sahai of Belangang, Agra, has donated a landed property to the Benares University yielding an annual income of Rs. 400.

MADRAS GOVT. GRANT TO HARIJAN SANGH

Exodus To Ooty Of Secretaries Of Heads Of Departments

MADRAS, March 21.

Government have sanctioned a grant of about Rs. 11,000 for the current year to the Tamilnad and Andhra Harijan Sevak Sanghs to meet the boarding charges of the Harijan pupils residing in the hostels maintained by the Sanghs.

GOVERNOR ACCORDS ASSENT

His Excellency the Governor has accorded assent to the Bill to amend the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act recently passed by the Madras Legislature.

It is understood that like the Secretaries of Government Heads of Departments, have been allowed to stay at Ootacamund for a period of two months during the hot weather.

The period will, it is stated, not cover the days spent by them on tour.—United Press.

KRIPALANI LEAVES FOR DELHI

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C., left for Delhi last evening from where he will proceed to Cuttack in connection with the meeting of the All-India Spinners' Association and Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference From Cuttack Acharya Kripalani will directly go to Calcutta in connection with the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

Enquired whether he has issued any invitations to leaders other than members of the Congress Working Committee for the meeting, Acharya Kripalani said he had not done so. But, he added, the Congress President might have done from Calcutta.—United Press.

Anti-Corruption Drive In Sirmoor

NAHAN, March 21.

In furtherance of the anti-corruption drive in the Sirmour State the Maharaja of Sirmoor has prohibited State servants from accepting from the public gratuity, presents both in cash and kind or any favour in any form likely to influence the former in the performance of their legitimate duties. The ruler himself has decided to set an example to his officers by declining to receive even addresses of welcome, while on tour from official and non-official bodies.

The State officers, who are required to tour constantly, are directed to exercise rigid economy in expenditure.—A. P.

Belgaum School Board Officer Resigns

BELGAUM, March 21.

A special general meeting of the Belgaum District School Board was requisitioned to-day to consider the grave allegations made against the Administrative Officer of the Board regarding his conduct towards the school mistresses.

The Officer instead of answering the allegations tendered his resignation which was accepted by the Board.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE *THE INVESTORS*

I MISSED HIM! HE MADE THE TREE!
IF HE POKES HIS HEAD OUT, LET 'IM HAVE IT!
YOU CAN'T---
SHUT UP! IF THAT GUY GETS IN HERE BEFORE WE CAN LEAVE, WE'LL BUMP HIM OFF-- AN' YOU, TOO!
IF I CAN'T GO ALONG THE GROUND I'LL HAVE TO GO--- UP!
LYMAN ANDERSON
Copr. 1937, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
AS THE GATHERING STORM HOWLS THRU THE BRANCHES, WADE MAKES HIS WAY ALONG A WIND-WHIPPED LIMB!

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